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PRAVDA CITES PALME COMMISSION ON GENEVA TALKS

PM161017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Urgent Measure"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec -- The session of the independent Commission on Disarmament and Security headed by O. Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, ended here today. During the 3 days' work eminent politicians and scholars from the USSR, the United States, the FRG, Britain, India, and a number of other countries discussed topical questions concerning the relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

Special attention was paid to problems of safeguarding security in Europe. The commission members noted with satisfaction the start in Geneva of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. "The commission expresses the hope," the press release distributed here says, "that these talks will be a turning point in present-day international relations, particularly in relations between East and West, and will open the way to arms limitation and disarmament. The commission hopes that both sides will display a serious approach toward the talks and do everything possible to strengthen security in Europe through nuclear arms reduction."

U.S. ATTEMPT TO UPSET MILITARY BALANCE SCORED

LD161458 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- New and ominous chords have been struck in the raging militarist hysteria across the ocean, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today. [Words indistinct] has satisfied the Pentagon's appetites several days in succession.

The legislators began their tribute to the Defense Department with the adoption of a plan to build the B-1 strategic bomber, the same one which was rejected by the previous U.S. administration in favor of the "cheaper" cruise missiles. And they have ended it with the confirmation of an unprecedented military expenditure in the current financial year to the sum of $208.5 billion. It is intended to fully satisfy every slightest whim of the Pentagon, which, together with the White House, is obsessed by the pursuit of the fantasy of military superiority over the USSR.

The budget that has been approved by the Senate, the commentary notes, proclaims Washington's greatest step: to implement the "superprogram" of stepping up American armaments by $1.5 trillion dollars, which had been drawn up by the Republican administration for the coming 5 years.

The paper sums up: In this way, "Washington is earnestly heading towards specific steps to raise the potential of U.S. strategic forces by creating a first strike system, and it is striving to destroy, for its own advantage, the existing approximate equilibrium in the military strategic sphere, and to undermine the principles of equality and mutual security and to engender a policy of nuclear blackmail and pressure."

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD202306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 20 Dec 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and all-union foreign political commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

Brezhnev Birthday

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. Progressive mankind is marking widely and festively the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Hundreds of millions of people on all the continents well know Comrade Brezhnev as a champion of the cause of peace and friendship between peoples. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is the creator of the peace programs of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, which open up new horizons in world politics. In our time there is no other state and political figure who could have done so much for strengthening peace as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The policy of relaxation of international tension which is connected with Comrade Brezhnev and his tireless, selfless struggle against the threat of world nuclear war meet with the full support of the Soviet people, and with broad understanding of all peoples on earth. And even this anniversary itself once again showed that the main foreign policy concern of Comrade Brezhnev, of the whole leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet state, is the consolidation of peace.

Soviet Foreign Policy

[Shishlin] I think that it is worth paying attention to those principled considerations which guide the Soviet Union in foreign policy. These considerations have been heard again recently -- they are clear and sufficient -- but the following ideas seem particularly significant to me.

The first is the fact that the Soviet Union, striving for peace, is trying to create favorable foreign policy conditions not only for itself. The Soviet Union is striving for peace, the benefits of which would be enjoyed by the peoples which are looking for their own path to progress. As a matter of fact, we are striving for peace for all mankind, and in this, the Soviet Union is consistently defending its own interests, and knows how to take into account the interests of other states, how to respect the interests of other states. And I think that the words spoken recently by Leonid Ilich are very profound: Peace and equity are indivisible concepts. To be able to look for a mutually acceptable solution, to come to mutually acceptable compromises: That is perhaps the most important art, or at least one of the most important arts for politics and politicians.

[Bovin] Well, I would not even make that distinction -- one of the most important -- because we all understand that in a world where opposite interests are in contention, where the sides are guided by different world outlooks, different principles in their attitude to world events, there can be no solution of any major problem of world politics without reaching a mutually acceptable solution, because one must take into account the interests of others, as Leonid Ilich said the day before yesterday.

The visit to Bonn by Comrade Brezhnev demonstrated precisely the very sensible, constructive and businesslike approach of our country to today's problems.

Geneva Arms Talks

One of the main problems for Europe at the moment is the problem of so-called euro-strategic weapons. Here, the points of view of us and of the West are different. The talks in Bonn showed up this difference fairly clearly; but in spite of the fact that, or, rather, precisely because of the fact that points of view differ, it is necessary to make the maximum effort to find such a compromise. The talks which began on 30 November in Geneva have been directed at this. One can view these talks in different ways. On the one hand, the talks have a specific subject -- medium-range weapons. But their principle significance is the fact that after a whole year of agitation and alarm and hysterical kinds of statements by Washington, generally speaking things there are quietly beginning to stabilize.

[Shishlin] I would even say that it is not 1 year, but...

[Bovin] More...

[Shishlin] ...all of 1980, all of 1981 -- 2 years already.

[Bovin] Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes -- and one can view it in a broader context. It is a very important step in terms of the general struggle against the arms race. Recently I read an article published in STERN which was fairly interesting. It says that in 1 hour mankind spends $1 million on arms. The same article cites the following interesting and tragic figure: you recall, comrades, that the United Nations declared 1979 to be the International Year of the Child, and in this International Year of the Child 120 million children were born. Yet in the last 2 years, 12 million of them have already died from malnutrition, hunger, illness and so forth. It would have been enough to put, say, the expenditure of 2 or 3 hours on arms to peaceful affairs and these 12 million people -- children -- would be alive. This is what the arms race is, on what scale it is. And this is why the struggle of our country and of other countries, to find some sane path away from this folly -- and it really is folly -- is of such immense importance. And again I repeat, despite all the immense difficulties which there will of course be, Geneva is at least a sign of the fact that the Americans, too, have agreed to start upon that sensible path.

[Levin] I think that the work done by the Soviet Union on the path to Geneva was particularly significant and valuable. And if we recall the proposals which were heard from the rostrum of the 26th party congress on a moratorium on deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons systems, on the further activity of the Soviet Union aimed at resolving this problem, and if we come back again to the visit of Comrade Brezhnev to the FRG, we see how persistently the Soviet Union has moved toward the founding of the most favorable conditions for talks, for resolving this problem.

I recall the essence of the new Soviet proposals given by Comrade Brezhnev in Bonn. This is, first, that the Soviet Union has considerably supplemented its earlier proposals on a moratorium on the deployment of new, and modernization of existing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe while talks are being held on this type of weapon.

The Soviet side expressed readiness -- provided the other side agrees to such a moratorium -- to cut a certain portion of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR unilaterally, moving toward a lower level on which the USSR and the United States could agree as a result of the talks.

Second, the Soviet Union stressed its intention to call for a radical cut by both sides of medium-range nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks, not by tens but by hundreds of units. For this, of course, it is necessary to take into account both American forward-based weapons and the corresponding nuclear weapons of Britain and France.

Third, the USSR would also be prepared to reach agreement on full repudiation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at European targets. Moreover, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, the Soviet Union is, in general, in favor of there being no kind of nuclear weapon in Europe in the final analysis, whether medium-range or tactical. This would be a real zero option, just to all sides.

[Shishlin] Perhaps one should also mention how the talks in Geneva are progressing. At the moment there is a break in proceedings.

[Levin] Yes, to 12 January.

[Shislin] Judging by the comments being made about the Geneva talks, the atmosphere there is businesslike. At all events, no additional unpleasantness, apart from the objective complexities involved in the search for a mutually acceptable resolution, has yet to come to light.

But it seems to me the Americans will try to get their approach adopted, an approach which in my view is hardly well-grounded. They would like to examine medium-range nuclear weapons in stages -- that is, initially only ground-based missiles, not the similar weapons which are sea- or air-based, and so forth. This means they want to take selectively those parts and components of the armed forces where the Soviets have an actual preponderance, leaving out those components of the armed forces where the United States happens to have a marked preponderance over the armed forces of our country.

One can only speak of a start, of a beginning, in Geneva so far. What Geneva symbolizes is perhaps even more significant than the first 2 weeks of its work. The truth is that in the modern world -- the modern world -- there is no other way to solve the problems facing mankind -- the most vital problem being that of preserving peace -- than the way of negotiation, the way of political solutions, the way of solutions acceptable to all participants. And in Geneva, besides the Soviet Union and the United States, there is, of course, a far greater number of invisible participants, since the results of the Geneva talks are of interest both to Europeans and non-Europeans. The results of the Geneva talks and their success are of interest to the world.

Madrid Security Talks

[Levin] It needs to be said that this spirit of desire to reach agreement, it seems to me, is also evident at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There, too, the talks have been adjourned -- until 9 Feburary, the date the participants decided on at their last session. Let me remind you that it began as long ago as 11 November 1980; the original plan was to complete its work by March 1981, but things are not going as successfully as could be wished. However, the fact that, nonetheless, the search for a mutually acceptable solution, one corresponding to the interests of all the participants of that meeting, continues, is, of course...

[Bovin interrupts] But this is the interesting thing: In general they wanted to grab us by the throat there. When the final stage of those talks started, the West declared at the outset, pretty clearly, that we'd work till 18 December, and then stop, no matter what -- even if there was no agreement.

That's the mood in which they came to Madrid. But now, as we see, a different decision has been made.

[Shishlin] Yes, and there was also another variation, that if an adjournment was declared....

[Bovin interrupts] We'd have to wait a whole year, till the end of 1982. After the visit to Bonn, after the beginning of the talks in Geneva -- here we have, evidently, a change in the political climate, though as yet not a very noticeable one, that has had its effect at the sessions in Madrid as well. The talks have indeed been adjourned but adjourned for a fairly reasonable period of time, after which they will be resumed.

[Levin] Here, I think, there are ample grounds for noting the positive role played by certain neutral and nonaligned states that have submitted their own new draft of a final document which, in general, and as a whole, is imbued with a spirit...

[Bovin interrupts] There are positive elements in that -- in fact, there are quite a few of them.

[Levin interrupts] ...though there are also two elements to which the Soviet Union cannot give its assent. These are, above all, the proposal of the zone of application of confidence-building measures, and, the second, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, which requires clarification are some of the formulations in the sections dealing with principles of relations among states and cooperation in humanitarian and other spheres. I should like to stress once again that the Soviet Union consistently and resolutely advocates that cooperation in the humanitarian spheres should develop as in other spheres, too. But in that process the interests and laws of each of the participating states must unfailingly be taken into account so that this cannot be exploited to the detriment of detente or to the detriment of the development of normal, good-neighborly international relations.

Spain's NATO Membership

The actual course of the Madrid meeting, for all the positive -- definitely positive -- elements that are making themselves felt, reflects these difficulties Europe is encountering. Take, for the sake of argument, the fact that NATO has now put the question of Spain's membership on a practical basis.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, this is being undertaken and done when there exists the well-known proposal by the socialist countries to suspend the operation of the relevant articles of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO...

[Bovin interrupts] ...on the possibility of expansion.

[Shishlin interrupts] ...on the possibility of expansion. Moreover, it is being done when there remains in force -- it was never withdrawn -- the proposal by the Soviet Union and the other participants of the Warsaw Treaty that both blocs should be simultaneously disbanded, and, as a first step, that their military organizations should be abolished. I can see that at present that task cannot be regarded as an immediate political proposition; but to go in the opposite direction from these ideas...

[Bovin interrupts] ...is immediate politics.

[Shishlin] That is already politics.

[Bovin] It so happens that this particular fact affords us an excellent view of the West's position as a whole, which is rather contradictory; on the one hand, there are reasonable people there who are proposing reasonable measures, and agreeing to some form of talks on a constructive level; but at the same time they act in the opposite direction in other areas in which such talks should be conducted.

Crisis in Poland

[Levin] One cannot fail to be alarmed, either, by the fact that certain circles in the West are also trying to sue internal events in Poland to whip up international tension. Those events are of a purely internal nature. Everyone knows that the decisions of Poland's Military Council of National Salvation have been dictated by the desire to create conditions for Poland to emerge from the state of crisis, to defend the law and to restore public order.

As was stressed in the TASS statement published in connection with the decision of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation to introduce martial law throughout the country, the enemies of socialism in Poland are making it their aim to overthrow the existing social system and, by deliberately deepening the crisis in the country and wrecking its economy, they have put the independence of the Polish People's Republic under threat. That document emphasizes that the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people are attentively following the events in Poland and around it. They feel a sense of satisfaction at Jaruzelski's statement that the Polish-Soviet alliance is and will remain the cornerstone of Polish state interests and the guarantee of the inviolability of Poland's borders, and that Poland is and will remain an unbreakable link in the Warsaw Treaty and a member of th socialist comity of states. The document stresses that these are purely internal Polish events and this whipping up and, I would even say, hysterical at times over events in Poland on the part of the Western powers is not conducive...

[Bovin interrupts] It's a bit more complicated than that, I think. When I was reading all those statements by the Western governments, and by particular ministers, I did notice that, yes, of course, they're putting forward their arguments, talking about unrest and alarm. However, in all those statements there is nonetheless, in my view, quite an element of caution, which is also characteristic of the present situation in Europe, because however much noise they made, and whatever they said, they still understood that it really was an internal affair of Poland. This was most candidly expressed by French Prime Minister Mauroy, who said that it [presumably martial law] was within the framework of Polish sovereignty. And, though those words have not been repeated since by any of the representatives of the Western countries, still [words indistinct] is really based on that, and this element of caution in statements is also quite typical of the present situation, though, of course, there is also a mass of all sorts of specualtion and of various truly hysterical things. Still, it's that element that I wanted to stress.

[Levin] Well, the British newspaper the TIMES has written that Poland is rolling towards disaster and probably any other government would have done exactly the same, though I do think that the position of the United States...

[Bovin interrupts] That's a special case.

[Levin] Yes. But that case is now setting the tone. There are manifestations of, at least, a lack of restraint.

[Bovin] [Words indistinct] at least.

[Shishlin] I think it's correct to emphasize, as it's simply the truth, that the Polish events are an internal affair of Poland and the Polish people. And yet, I think that in itself the wide international reaction to the introduction of martial law in that country also shows that how things go in Poland, and, which way they turn, is, of course, a matter of anxiety both to the allies of socialist Poland, and the West Europeans -- and not only the West Europeans.

In this respect in itself of course the Polish events are broader than Poland's own borders. One understands that the resolution of the Polish crisis is a matter for the Poles themselves, a matter for genuine Polish patriots. However, at the same time we are aware that surmounting the crisis would in itself be a good thing for European peace and a good thing in a wider context, too. It would, in general, be a plus for international affairs.

[Levin] The irritation of the U.S. President is quite understandable. It stems quite clearly from the fact that the development of the situation in Poland has not followed the channel which they had been counting on in Washington.

[Bovin] That's the whole point.

[Levin] That's the whole point. The counterrevolutionary circles, who were preparing a coup d'etat in Poland, who were preparing to seize power, have now found themselves in a situation...

[Shishlin interrupts] I think, nevertheless, that in describing the position of the United States such terms as "irritation" and so on are a bit weak. This is because the United States is trying to apply pressure. It is trying to interfere in internal Polish affairs. The United States is threatening outright to cut off economic ties with Poland. It wants to grab Poland by the throat. Poland is not just any old country. Poland is a socialist country. They would prefer a different kind of Poland, you see.

However, in this respect, and in other respects, too, one can say quite definitely that the Soviet Union, as well as the other socialist allies of Poland, have supported and will support the Polish people in their aspiration to resolve their affairs with their resources. In opting for extraordinary measures in extraordinary circumstances the Polish own leadership is striving to use political methods, chiefly, for the solution of the problem. It is not denying, on the contrary it is stressing, the need to act in accordance with the slogan of: Unification of all patriotic forces in the country for the sake of the socialist development of Poland...

[Bovin interrupts] And those reforms which, as the situation shows, could not be put off in Poland.

[Shishlin] Of course.

[Levin] Yes, Reagan is now counting on supporting [Stavka Regana delayetsya na to shtoby seychas podderzhat] the counterrevolution and showing it that it has patrons, thereby making the internal situation in Poland still more acute.

Annexation of Golan Heights

Last week another event took place which has also drawn extensive attention, an event in which the United States is also playing a highly negative role. I have in mind Tel Aviv's decision to extend the jurisdiction of Israeli laws to Syria's Golan Heights, which were occupied by Israel in 1967. In order to dot the "i"s and cross the "t"s, I shall remind you of the TASS statement on this. It says that ruling circles in the Soviet Union regard this decision as an attempt to annex age-old Syrian territory, as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and international law, in particular the well-known Security Council resolutions on a Near East settlement.

[Bovin] It has to be said that this is not the view of the Soviet Union alone. This very same position was unanimously endorsed by the UN Security Council. It has to be said that even the United States, the U.S. delegation, voted for this resolution condemning the Israeli decision.

It is also characteristic that this is the area in which the contradictory nature of American policy in the Near East shows up quite clearly. Generally speaking, of course, that self-same strategic accord and maximum possible support for Tel Aviv by the Americans are the background against which Begin can perform all these stunts of his. That's one thing.

On the other hand, there are at present real differences between the specific line being followed by Israel and the line being followed by the United States. The Americans want to play on all keyboards, both Arab and Israeli, but Begin's actions are spoiling this American approach. And this is why the Americans, in general, protested this action by Israel. This is not just demagoguery. It is, in general, a real political difference which, incidentally, has existed for some time now, something which cannot be disregarded in this connection.

[Levin] As Americans sometimes say, it's not the dog wagging the tail but the tail wagging the dog.

[Bovin] In this case it's an exaggeration to say such a thing since it's not very easy even for Israel to wag a dog like the United States. But these differences are, I stress, obvious, and if you take recent months they have, to a certain extent been tending to get bigger.

[Shishlin] The point is that Israel's actions are upsetting U.S. policy toward the Arab states.

[Bovin] Unquestionably. The policy of involving the Arab states in this strategic consensus directed against the Soviet Union. After all, what has now happened in practice? This strategic accord between America and Israel, a memorandum on which was signed on 30 November, is a purely anti-Soviet document. It is a strategic accord directed against the Soviet threat and nothing else. The memorandum stresses that the accord is not directed against states in that region. But, after all, Israel wanted something completely different in principle. It wanted this accord to be directed, first and foremost, against the Arab states. But the Americans did not agree to that. This is also quite an important element in the situation.

[Shishlin] But one should bear in mind that the political situation in Egypt is unclear, to say the least. It's not true to say that the situation there is absolutely permanent and that changes there are inconceivable. On the contrary, the situation there has not settled and changes are conceivable in Egypt as in any other Arab country. In this situation the United States was of course obliged to resort to gestures like the vote in the Security Council.

[Bovin] Yes, it is very characteristic that the following theory has appeared in the newspapers, for example. They are saying that through its Golan adventures. Tel Aviv wants to wreck the Camp David process in order to avoid withdrawing from the Sinai Peninsula. This is because they are afraid that when they withdraw from there, then Egypt [words indistinct] and some changes which are unfavorable for Israel could ensue. This is the turnabout, so to speak, in events which...

[Shishlin interrupts] I see a definite link between the scheduled return of the Sinai Desert to Egypt and Israel's manifest haste...

[Bovin interrupts] It wants either to impose conditions on Egypt or to do something so that its own interests, as it sees them, are guaranteed to the maximum extent possible.

[Levin] Yes, in these circumstances the United States has, of course, to maneuver. In the Security Council it voted for the resolution.

This maneuvering is very often conducted in an unprincipled manner in view of the fact that the goals of U.S. policy in the Near East are unprincipled. It wants to secure its own interests without regard for the legitimate interests of other states, especially the states in this region, the Arab people of Palestine, and without regard for the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union.

Socialist States' Peace Policy

[Shishlin] During these jubilee days, Leonid Ilich has said very accurately that in politics it is not just useful but essential to look beyond today's horizons. He expressed the view that the light of peace would banish the specter of war and that the years to come could and should be peaceful ones. In this gigantic and complex world, a world in which innumerable contradictions of various kinds, conflicts and so forth, we can actually see, even in that same Near East, in any crisis situation, any complex international problem, that the approach of the Soviet Union and the approach of the other socialist states really is determined by the interests of peace and international security. What's more, we see that the voice of reason and the example of good will call forth responding currents, not only from our friends and allies, not only from broad social forces, but from quite influential governmental circles.

This is why I think that in spite of the real and not imagined complexities of the contemporary international situation, there are opportunities which are just as real and not imaginary to ease and improve the world political climate. Of course this is not a simple matter; it is difficult and complex. The political actions, the political initiatives and political will of those who stand for strengthening international security will be of determining significance.

[Bovin] On this note, comrades, we would like to conclude our talk for today. Thank you for your attention.

[Levin] Good bye.

IZVESTIYA: CSCE ACHIEVES 'CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS'

LD201006 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec, TASS -- Notwithstanding all the complexities and difficulties, the participants in the Madrid meeting, at which a recess has been announced until February 9 next year, have achieved a considerable progress in the preparation of a tangible universally acceptable final document, Lev Kamynin writes in today's IZVESTIYA. This, he points out, has been to a considerable extent promoted by the Soviet delegation who arrived in Madrid with a firm intention to concentrate all efforts from the very first days on solving matters which still remain unresolved. The same line was firmly adhered to by all countries of the socialist community. Some Western states, too, devoted their efforts to that.

However, the correspondent points out, the stand of leading NATO countries and first of all that of the USA and Britain remained different. From the very outset they tried to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation. "This time, too," the article says, "their representatives in every way attempted to prevent the forum from working in a businesslike rhythm, without artificial delays and procrastinations, in realistic and constructive key. In recent days they started a fuss around Poland in an attempt to interfere in its internal affairs. Their unseemly attempts were firmly rejected by the delegation of socialist countries."

There is no doubt, the author emphasizes, that the way for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting will be opened provided the necessary political will and realism are displayed by all the participating states. "The meeting can and must make a considerable contribution to removing the threat of war and to strengthening peace in the European Continent and throughout the world. This is what the peoples expect."

MOSCOW HINTS U.S. NAVAL MOVES LINKED WITH POLAND

LD210042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 20 Dec 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports that the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway unexpectedly left the Japanese port of Sasebo yesterday for an unknown destination. It was earlier thought that the aircraft carrier's crew would spend Christmas leave in Japan. All ammunition had been unloaded on shore, but then was hurriedly loaded on board again. Provisions were taken on board and the ship went to sea. A day earlier, the missile cruiser Reeves left Sasebo, and the missile frigate Lockwood left the other American base at Yokosuka. These also have disappeared. The command of the U.S. 7th Fleet has refused to announce where they are heading. Sources in the Japanese Defense Ministry, however, consider that the ships are most likely going to the Indian Ocean and further, in the light of the tense situation in Poland, the report goes on to say.

How is this to be understood? That the Pentagon wants to apply gunboat diplomacy in relations to the Polish People's Republic? On this point the sources are silent.

REAGAN REMARKS ON POLAND, ISRAELI ACTIONS SCORED

LD181932 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 18 Dec (TASS) -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan touched upon some international problems in an interview broadcast today by the television company NBC. In connection with the situation in Poland, the head of the U.S. administration attacked again the Government of the Polish People's Republic for its measures aimed at restoring law and order in the country. He made no secret that the administration intends to continue interfering in Poland's internal affairs and exerting pressure on the Polish Government. Reagan said, specifically, that the United States is considering ending not only governmental food assistance to the Polish People's Republic but also stopping such assistance through private channels.

Touching upon Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, the President of the United States had to admit that Tel Aviv's actions will complicate the peace process in the Middle East. But the President added that they have not influenced his personal attitude to Israel. He said he remains fully committed to it.

The President's pronouncements showed that as far as the Middle East peace settlement is concerned, the Washington administration as before, is clutching at the bankrupt Camp David agreement.

Answering the question about the reality of the threat to his life presented by a certain "group of Libyan terrorists" that is allegedly planning to assassinate him and other high-placed officials in the administration, Reagan said that the threat remains; but he admitted that no traces of the group were so far discovered.

USSR, JAPAN AGREE ON 1982 FISHING OPERATIONS

JW181135 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Japan-USSR governmental talks on 1982 fishing operations inside each other's 200-mile limits concluded on 16 December at the Soviet Ministry of Fish Industry in Moscow. Soviet Minister of Fish Industry Kamentsev and Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Tokichiro Uomoto signed a protocol extending through 1982 the Japan-USSR fishing agreement signed in 1978 in Moscow and Tokyo.

Delegates from both sides, Soviet First Deputy Minister of Fish Industry Kudryavtsev and Director General of the Japanese Fishery Agency Akira Matsuura, signed another protocol defining 1982 Japanese and Soviet fishing operations within each other's coastal waters and related exchange notes. These documents define the catch quotas for different kinds of fish, the fishing period and the terms for fishing operations.

After the negotiations began on 19 November, the two sides quickly agreed to maintain the overall catch quotas at this year's levels -- 750,000 tons for the Japanese side and 650,000 tons for the Soviet side. More effort and time was needed to determine quotas for the different kinds of fish. Thoughtful consideration by the Soviet side regarding the Japanese fishermen's demands led to an agreement on this difficult issue. For instance, the catch quota for Alaska pollack is set at 290,000 tons as demanded by the Japanese side.

At the signing ceremony, Minister of Fish Industry Kamentsev said: [begin recording fading into announcer-read Japanese translation] The negotiations this time were difficult due to a series of problems that cropped up. The settlement that has been reached, however, demonstrates once again the desire of both nations to maintain their relations in fisheries at their present levels and to even strengthen them further. I would like to note in particular that Japan-USSR relations in fisheries will develop smoothly in the new year. The phase of restructuring these relations is now over and the two sides have found a way to deal with problems on a reciprocal basis as they occur. This has been proved anew by the various documents that were signed here. Resources in the northern Pacific have always been and are still important to the Soviet and Japanese fishing industries. It is necessary, therefore, to put these resources to reasonable use in view of the interests of the two countries' fishermen. [end translation of Kamentsev speech]

In conclusion, he thanked those who participated in the negotiations wishing them success in their work to further develop relations between the two countries in fisheries and to further promote friendship and mutual understanding between them.

Japanese Ambassador Tokichiro Uomoto said in his address: [begin recording] Japan-USSR relations in fisheries have a long history. I feel that to develop these relations smoothly on a long-term basis is extremely important for further developments in the two countries' general relations. I express my hope from the bottom of my heart that reciprocal and stable relations in fisheries will be established and strengthened between the two countries through frank exchanges of views and mutual understanding and efforts. [end recording]

GENERAL KURKOTKIN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MONGOLIA

PM181449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Armed Forces rear services, returned home on 12 December from an official friendly visit to Mongolia at the invitation of Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolian minister of defense.

Army General S.K. Kurkotkin was met at the airport by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov and other Soviet army officers and generals.

TASS ON REAGAN'S 'HOSTILE APPROACH' TO POLAND

LD181640 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Ronald Reagan's Statement About Events in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] On December 17 President of the United States Ronald Reagan gave a press conference in Washington setting out his views on the events in Poland. According to him, "factories are being seized by security forces" in Poland, "Coercion" has taken the place of "negotiation and compromise", and "the increasing use of force against an unarmed population and violations of the basic civil rights of the Polish people" are evident.

These and other such assertions do not tally either in content or in form with the situation shaping in Poland. The U.S. President resorts to them so as to substantiate the hostile approach to measures of the official Polish authorities and his own decision on actual disruption of the economic relations with Poland, to justify the United States' imperial claims.

The head of the U.S. administration provides another example of disregard for the fundamental norms of international law, the principles of equality of states and impermissibility of interference in their internal affairs. By the logic of his statement, these principles are obligatory for everybody but not for the United States. The latter decides for itself and others what is lawful and what is unlawful, what is permitted and what must be condemned, whom to praise and whom to denounce.

The notion of socialist property, the role of trade unions under socialism are probably something that the United States leaders do not understand but this is not the sufficient ground for turning everything topsy-turvy. The Polish Army and security forces have no need to "seize factories", which, as is known, are state, national property and should serve national interests. The lamentation about "lawful rights" of trade unions in other countries would look much more convincing if the trade union rights were observed by the Reagan administration at home.

The complaints about the internment of extremists from the Solidarity trade union (and not arrests and imprisonment of thousands of Polish trade union leaders, as the President alleges) would have had a much more sincere ring if the present Washington administration showed, for instance, to the U.S. air traffic controllers union only a small share of the concern and largesse it gives to Solidarity. But no. Trade union leaders in the USA are faced with fines, draconic sentences, and the air traffic controllers' union is being dissolved.

The proclamation against "outside intervention" would look much more convincing if the Reagan administration, say put in their places "Radio Free Europe" and the "Voice of America" radio stations that are day and night inciting Poles to rioting, to resisting the authorities, instructing them in the ways of holding strikes, staging acts of ssbotage, etc.

The pronouncements about "sympathies" for Poles would be more plausible if it were not for the President's obvious and cold-blooded calculation to take advantage of Poland's economic problems to the detriment of its population. Ronald Reagan makes no secret that he intends to put all sorts of obstacles to Poland in overcoming economic crisis, to hamper the improvement of the food supply to the population unless Poland's leadership submits to U.S. diktat.

The President's statement bespeaks of his annoyance over the fact that the events in Poland have not taken the turn for which Washington hoped. The things for which the White House strives are not calmness, stability and normal development of Poland. "Violence invites violence and threatens to plunge Poland into chaos", Ronald Reagan stated. What is this if not the pushing of extremists to outrages which already caused bloodshed in Poland.

So it is not surprising that U.S. subversive radio voices, including transmitters that were broadcasting till recent days from the United States' Consulates in Krakow and Poznan went beyond the limit in the attempts to sow unrest among Poles.

Reagan is sure to know that by the introduction of martial law in Poland a state coup was averted at the last moment that threatened to plunge the country into a civil war. As President of the state with which counterrevolution maintained particularly close ties, he should know that Solidarity and other groupings of the anti-socialist trend compiled the files for tens of thousands of communists, government executives, officers of the Army, militia and security bodies to be destroyed or subjected to reprisals. According to Reagan, the PUWP, the government, local administration should not have resisted violence perpetrated by counterrevolution. The actions of counterrevolution were not viewed in Washington as internal coercion". [quotation mark as received] A civil war which the counterrevolutionaries were preparing would, possibly, suit the "European ideals of democracy and reign of law", of which the President talks.

One more thing must be said. The President of the United States tries to create the impression that the point of the matter is not Poland's internal affairs, not the decisions taken by Polish leaders but the phenomena inspired and sanctioned by the Soviet Union. Ronald Reagan is promoted not only by anti-Soviet inertia, is not merely trying to misrepresent facts. It looks like he is seeking a pretext to aggravate the situation, to turn an internal Polish crisis into an international one, to find in the Polish events the justification for the continuation of Washington's militaristic programmes.

The interests of other peoples, the task of restoring normal relations among states, relations that are not burdened by constant setbacks and tension apparently remain alien to the United States present political course.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

TASS Report

LD191244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has made a new attempt at open interference in the internal affairs of Poland and crude pressure on the Polish Government. A White House representative has officially announced that the administration "has halted the examination" of the question of economic links with Poland.

The latest unfriendly step toward the Polish People's Republic by the American authorities, which is aimed at aggravating the situation in Poland, has been undertaken against a backdrop of the administration's intensification of the fierce campaign to blacken the measures of the Polish Government aimed at putting a stop to the plans of the counterrevolution and bringing the situation in the country back to normal.

U.S. Vice President Bush and the State Department have taken up the baton of the vicious anti-Polish campaign from President Reagan. A statement distributed by the U.S. foreign political department in essence contains demands to the Polish authorities to lift the measures introduced by them. which are aimed at creating conditions for extricating Poland from the crisis situation, the defense of law and a return to public order. The State Department has also demanded the freeing of extremists from the Solidarity trade union who have been interned by the Military Council of National Salvation and who, as has now been proved by documentary evidence, were preparing an antistate and counterrevolutionary coup.

Fischer, a representative of the State Department, reiterated the utterances of President Reagan about the fact "that force begets force," which in essence is a direct instigation to action, and is directed to the leaders of the counterrevolutionary forces who are preparing to implement their plans with the knowledge and encouragement of, and possibly under direct instructions from, the Washington administration.

A sign of the preparations by the American administration for an extension of the subversive activity against People's Poland was the meeting in the White House yesterday between President Reagan and the reactionary boss of the AFL-CIO trade union organization L. Kirkland. According to UPI, the situation in Poland was discussed at the meeting. State Secretary A. Haig and other close advisers of the President also attended. The AFL-CIO, as is known, has for long been used by the CIA and other U.S. special services in the guise of a "Trojan horse" in their struggle against the trade union movement in the United States and throughout the whole world. An unsavory role has also been played by the trade union movement in the events in Poland.

Just a few days immediately following the creation of Solidarity, the AFL-CIO General Council announced the creation of an "aid fund" for counterrevolutionary and extremist elements in Poland. To begin with it totaled $25,000. However, very soon this sum grew to $250,000. As admitted by the official organ of the trade union movement, the weekly AFL-CIO NEWS, this cash was used for the purchase of computers, printing and other equipment, which was then secretly smuggled into Poland.

The editor of the newspaper FRIENDS OF POLAND NEWS, an American of Polish extraction named Raymond Paluch, has said that the U.S. diplomatic post has been widely used for illegal deliveries to Poland. [as received] That means that contrabnad was delivered with the direct knowledge and consent of the official U.S. authorities.

The AFL-CIO has established and maintained broad contacts with the Solidarity bosses. While boycotting all ties with the trade unions of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the leadership of the AFL-CIO invited a Solidarity delegation to its annual congress. Under the aegis of the AFL-CIO, several Solidarity officials are simultaneously undergoing "probationary training" [stashirovka] in the United States.

L. Kirkland said after his meeting with the President that he supports Washington's official line, directed toward trying to exploit Poland's economic problems to the detriment of its population.

Anti-Polish Campaign

LD191734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Washington's Interference in Polish Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- Building up an anti-Polish campaign, the U.S. administration is trying to draw its military bloc allies into it. On 18 December, the American State Department published a statement, which can be described only as one more act of unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of Poland, as a new attempt at preventing the legitimate Polish authorities from ending the outbreak of anarchy and chaos and restoring order and lawfulness.

The State Department raised the question of lifting the measures adopted by the Polish leadership, which are aimed at creating conditions for Poland to get out of the crisis situation and also of freeing the extremists of the Solidarity trade association interned by the Military Council of National Salvation, which, as is now documentarily shown, prepared the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat.

The State Department repeated President Reagan's statement that "violence in Poland gives rise to violence," which is in effect a direct incitement to armed actions against the legitimate authorities, a "call to action," directed to the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary forces.

Any flare-up of violence, even a hint of disorder in some inhabited place or other in Poland, practically causes rejoicing in Washington. They pick up rumors of "repressions," invent more of their own and propagate deliberate libel through the media.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1848 GMT on 19 December carries a report entitled "Washington's Interference in Poland's Affairs" which is identical to the Moscow TASS International version with the following exception: The last sentence of the above paragraph reads: "They pick up rumors of 'reprisals,' invent more..."]

Judging by the statements of American officials, the imperialist circles of the United States would be most pleased if an Ulster-like situation came about even in one of Poland's voivodships.

The current position and actions of Washington make obvious that which only yesterday was concealed by diplomatic and spiritual covers. Today it is obvious to each and every one that the Solidarity extremists, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] ringleaders and their confederates were receiving from across the ocean not only dollars, but also provocative instructions and directives. The statements made in recent days by the White House and by highly-placed officials in the U.S. administration are a clear confirmation of this. The counterrevolutionary elements in Poland were implementing specific plans which had been worked out in Washington.

In setting in motion the tried and tested method of imperialist policy known as "the worst the better," imperialist circles have striven to bring things to the point where Poland is placed on the brink of bankruptcy and where it is no longer in a condition to fulfill its financial and trade obligations.

Now it is a matter of absolute indifference to Washington and its most zealous allies what these intrigues against socialist Poland cost the Polish people. It is from this angle that the imperialists are now trying to assess what can be done to make the situation worse, so that Poland should not enter the new year with the hope that the basic difficulties are behind it.

Attempts are in effect being made to demand from the Polish authorities the release of counterrevolutionaries who are being maintained by the imperialist services; then, perhaps, the United States will be ready to resume trade. If you do not give in you can expect economic blockade. That is the sense of the State Department's latest statement. There is nothing new in the fact that the habit has taken root in U.S. ruling circles of arrogating to themselves the right to run other people's affairs for them. When it becomes necessary to resort to force to put its own house in order, to deal with strikers and to disperse demonstrations, Washington does not seek anyone's permission. But it reacts more than unhealthily to the slightest criticism: America, it says, does not need anybody's advice.

Besides, it is senseless to urge common sense from those who idolize force, who elevate arbitrariness to the rank of state policy. To them, only one language is understandable -- firm rebuff, resolution to resist blackmail, threats and diktat.

And let no one form illusions that the harmful steps in relation to Poland, now being undertaken on the part of the United States and some other Western countries, will remain unnoticed. As if those who are now attempting to foist upon Poland an economic blockade did not, in the final analysis, have to calculate their own losses.

Socialist Poland lives according to its Constitution, according to its laws, and is guided by its national interests. The Polish People's Republic has been and will remain a member of the socialist community of states and an unbreakable link of the Warsaw Pact. Attempts to thwart this cooperation are without prospects and are doomed to failure.

'Direct' U.S. Interference

LD201000 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec TASS -- The measures taken by the Polish leadership, writes the newspaper PRAVDA are aimed at creating conditions to take the country out of the crisis which was deliberately provoked by the extremist leaders of Solidarity, by counter-revolutionary groupings the type of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland, and by other anti-socialist forces. It is understandable, the newspaper stresses, that the measures constitute an internal affair of the Polish People's Republic.

"Reaction in the West to the Polish events is not uniform," PRAVDA goes on." The leaders of France, the FRG, BRitain, Canada, and a number of other countries at first stated that the events taking place in Poland are its purely internal affair and that one should refrain from any interference in them. Nevertheless, under U.S. pressure the ministers of foreign affairs of Common Market countries came forward with a statement expressing their 'concern' over the situation in Poland and demanded that the 'process of reforms and renewal be able to continue' -- in other words, for the counter-revolutionaries to be able to continue their dark cause."

"The U.S. administration conducts itself in an increasingly unceremonious way with every passing day," PRAVDA goes on. "Having cast aside any diplomatic camouflage, the U.S. administration most flagrantly interferes in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. It is only in this way that President Reagan's statement at a press conference in Washington can be qualified. In the statement he gave not only arbitrary appraisals of the character of measures in Poland but also demanded that conditions be restored for constructive negotiations and compromise -- with the counter-revolutionary forces, of course. The U.S. Department of State also issued a hypocritical call for the release of the interned counter-revolutionaries, for in its opinion, their real misdeeds were that they tried to exercise civil and political rights recorded in many international documents. And this is said about those people who openly stated that they would 'hang and shoot down communists'. For that 'right' they really fought stubbornly. Of course, the across-the-ocean advocates of renewal in Poland do not at all mean those Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) measures and programmes which were worked out with a view to eliminating the errors of the country's former leadership and the preventing a recurrence."

"No one encroaches on the programme of real renewal in Poland", PRAVDA writes. "This has been unequivocally stated by Martial Council of National Redemption. The renewal will be continued for the good of the Polish people, for the good of socialism. This is indicated, in particular, by the council's decision to introduce to life already now 'those economic-reform elements which do not contradict martial law'. The United States and those who assisted it will have to forget about a 'free hand' and an active interference in the affairs of Poland on the side of the counter-revolutionaries. This is what exasperates some gentlemen across the ocean."

"The White House has set up a special Poland-watching group which functions round-the-clock. The CIA's subversive radio station 'Free Europe' has intensified calls for organizing resistance to the military authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Numerous scenarious are being worked out to put pressure on Poland by means of various economic sanctions, and in particular by stopping food deliveries."

"All that fuss," the newspaper sums up in conclusion, "is nothing other than a direct interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, a member of the socialist community and of the Warsaw Treaty Organization."

Zhukov on U.S. 'Pressure'

PM211101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "When the Masks Are Off"]

[Text] As NBC television correspondent J. Lewis reported, "the Pentagon intelligence service has been instructed to devote particular attention to events in Poland, which now occupy the main (!) place in its activity."

On reading those lines you might think Washington had forgotten that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, not NATO, and that the imposition of order in Poland is purely the internal affair of the Polish people and their government, and not of Pentagon intelligence agents.

The American administration's unceremonious approach in trying to exert pressure on Poland and dictate to it how it should act is all the more incomprehensible. White House spokesman Speakes, for instance, stated on 16 December that "the American stance on Polish events" is that "the situation in that country must be settled through talks, compromise and consensus between the sides." "That is our viewpoint on how the situation should be settled," the White House spokesmen went on. "We would like the situation in Poland to develop in that direction."

How about that?! The White House spokesman unblinkingly demands that the Polish authorities regard as a "side" with equal rights the brazen forces of counterrevolution which declare openly that their aim is to overthrow the government! But that is not all. Speakes was asked to confirm press reports that U.S. leaders have made it clear in unofficial statements that the United States "will not allow" (!) the suppression of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. He replied that the United States is prepared to take certain "steps," but declined to go into detail on the pretext that the administration "does not discuss publicly the options available to it."

In this connection, however, the American press is discussing in every way the question of which method of interference in Poland's internal affairs could prove most effective. As (B. Dansmor), ABC TV's diplomatic correspondent, reported, journalists accompanying the secretary of state (on his trip to the NATO session in Brussels) were told that "the United States and its West European allies do not intend to give tacit consent to actions which are turning Poland back to former times." One "high-ranking employee of the U.S. foreign policy department" told them that the United States and its allies "will use political and economic means to prevent (!) a return to old times by Poland."

What does this refer to, in concrete terms? This. W. Plant, CBS TV's White House correspondent, explained that the Reagan administration has decided to launch the old weapon of economic pressure, which has often misfired. In his words, it has been decided to "postpone" the granting to Poland of the credits for the acquisition of food which were promised when Washington was counting on a victory for counterrevolutionary forces.

"Yesterday White House officials admitted privately that the decision to halt food deliveries to Poland and the intention of revising the whole range of associated issues constitute an attempt to exert pressure (!) on the Polish authorities," J. Palmer, a correspondent for another American TV company, NBC, reported in his turn.

Nothing will be achieved through such rash actions by the Washington leaders, who are obviously losing their spiritual equilibrium on seeing how the Polish people are imposing order in their own home and cutting short the actions of counterrevolutionary forces, which enjoyed such favor from their American and NATO friends and patrons.

In pinning its hopes on "pressure," the United States will only appear yet again to all the world in the most unfavorable light as a power which engages in interference in sovereign states' internal affairs and uses methods which are impermissible in international life and which go against the UN Charter and the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

RUDE PRAVO on U.S. 'Blackmail'

LD181014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Washington POST has reported the decision of the White House to stop economic aid to Poland until such time as the state of martial law is lifted. The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO stresses that this action by the American administration constitutes open blackmail and reveals the disappointment of the U.S. ruling circles that the Polish leadership has taken measures to normalize the situation in the country. The London GUARDIAN indicates that Washington has embarked upon the policy of using food aid as a means of exerting political pressure.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE SEEN IN POLISH AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD182148 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] "Conductors in the Wings" -- This is the title of an article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA describing the way in which certain circles in the West are directing and supporting the work of antisocialist and antirevolutionary forces in Poland.

The Polish People's Republic as one of the main links of the socialist defensive alliance which bases its embodiment in the Warsaw Pact, has always been the object of particular attention by the Western special services, the author of the article, Doctor of Military Science Major General Monin, writes.

This became especially apparent in the seventies, when with direct material and other help from imperialist (?circles), illegal counterrevolutionary organizations -- KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and others came into being in Poland. Intensive efforts were made to implant a network of spies in those organizations. As the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs reports, Polish security organs apprehended [unieszkodliwily] 166 agents of imperialist intelligence services in the last 9 years.

With the crisis engulfing Poland, the West's spying activities have increased even more. Employees of official diplomatic representatives, tourists -- who have literally swept over Poland -- as well as many journalists from bourgeois countries have offered their services in this matter. Suffice it to say that of nearly 1,000 journalists visiting Poland in a 6-month period, authorities expelled 100 people for spying. The number of attempts at recruiting Polish citizens for spying activities to the detriment of their own state has increased by nearly 40 percent.

The first violin in subversive activities against Poland is played by certain circles in the United States. They saw in the erosion of socialism in Poland a chance of realizing their own cherished goal: the weakening of world socialism. A special coordinating staff with the participation of the CIA was created in the United States for subversive work in Poland. With its help, attempts are made to influence the course of events in Poland by propaganda and economic, political and other means.

Certain circles in the FRG have also demonstrated the desire to play the Polish card; they include people with revanchist leanings who wish to tear from Poland the territories in the West and on the Baltic, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues.

Particularly conspicuous among them is Franz Joseph Strauss, who appealed for a large sum of money to send to Polish strikers. His own donation amounts to five figures. The aim of this is to accelerate the dismantling of the Polish state. It is precisely to such events in Poland that leaders of FRG revanchist organizations pin their hopes for the return of Polish territories and the rebirth of the great German Reich within the 1937 borders.

Anti-Polish centers are also active in France and Great Britain. In Paris, KULTURA acts in their service as does the organization called Polonia Book Fund Limited. In London, both these centers have close connections with special services from which they receive funds to help antisocialist organizations in Poland.

Beijing also acts as an instigator. It tries not to lag behind its imperialist partners. In fanning the conflict in Poland and in slandering the USSR, Chinese propaganda acts as an accompaniment for the enemies of socialism. China maintains that destabilization in Poland is allegedly connected not with the activities of Solidarity leaders but with interference from the USSR.

The rightwing Western trade unions meddle ostentatiously in Polish internal affairs. According to the American press, the American AFL-CIO alone smuggled into Poland modern printing and communications equipment worth $250,000 for Solidarity. Similar illegal acts have been committed by trade unions in the FRG, Japan and other bourgeois states. It is exactly with the help of that equipment that Solidarity bosses organized the printing of over 2,000 publications, flooding Poland with slanderous antisocialist and anti-Soviet literature.

International reaction widely uses the radio stations Radio Free Europe, Freedom, Voice of America and the like. They attack Poland's state and social structures in order to influence the course of events in the country and also transmit to the enemies of People's Poland both coded and open instructions. The scale of radio subversion carried out against the sovereign Polish state can be seen from this fact alone: Radio Free Europe, a branch of the CIA, has in recent months been devoting 40 or more percent of its broadcasts beamed round the clock to anti-Polish material. And lately, the Munich-based Radio Free Europe and Freedom radio stations, broadcasting perfidious lies and rabid slanders, just as other rabble-rousing radio voices, have been calling on the Poles not to obey the orders of authority and have incited strikes and other forms of sabotage. Thus they try to encourage and consolidate the forces still continuing their subversive counterrevolutionary activities.

The alliance between the Polish internal and external counterrevolution, formed on the basis of their common class hatred of socialism, demands resolute counteraction from those forces of the Polish nation to whom the socialist future of the Polish People's Republic is dear, Major General Monin concludes.

Western TU 'Defenders'

LD191048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The leadership of the ICFTU and the European Confederation of Trade Unions have taken up the position of open defenders of the antisocialist forces in Poland. TRUD writes about this today.

It is characteristic that the ICFTU banned its organizations from being represented at the World Trade Union Conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament which has just ended in Paris, thus demonstrating vividly its unwillingness and lack of interest in taking part in the joint struggle by the working people of our planet for peace and disarmament. But, on the other hand, it displayed a far greater interest in taking under its wing the extremist Solidarity leaders and openly counterrevolutionary elements whose activities, as is known, not only threatened the security of the Polish working people but were also leading to an aggravation of the political situation on the entire European Continent.

Thus, the article stresses, the ICFTU has neglected the interests of millions of working people striving toward a world without wars and bloody conflicts. On the pretext of defending the Solidarity extreminists -- open counterrevolutionaries and enemies of the socialist system -- the confederation's leadership is attempting to interfer in Poland's internal affairs.

Let us recall, the paper notes, that in the last few months Western propaganda virtually stopped calling Solidarity a trade union, recognizing that behind this facade a political organization is operating which is seeking to seize power. Solidarity's ringleaders openly talked of this very same thing at their latest meeting in Radom and Gdansk. Now the ideological centers of imperialism are attempting to represent Solidarity as almost the main bearer of trade union rights and freedoms in the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL ON IMPROVED SITUATION

LD191122 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Report of Martial Council of National Redemption" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec, TASS -- A report of the Martial Council of National Redemption has been issued here. It says, among other things: Despite sporadic disorders and ever greater attempts to stage illegal strikes, the national economy is starting moving off dead-centre. There are still serious difficulties in the sphere of supplying enterprise with raw materials and electricity, but the work rhythm in industry is picking up.

Labour discipline has noticeably improved at most industrial enterprises, absence from work without valid reasons is becoming less frequent, labour productivity is growing, and the production potential is now being better used. The activities of military commissars are conducive to enhancing the efficiency of economic management bodies. In the first six days of martial law, for the first time in the past few months, there is now a chance of stopping a further decline in national production.

The Martial Council of National Redemption notes with satisfaction that among workers one may find many examples of selflessness which is evidence of patriotism and an understanding of the country's needs. Such examples may be seen among the personnel of plants, among railwaymen, and workers of transport and the trading network. On their own initiative and of their own free will, people work overtime.

The Martial Council of National Redemption warmly thanks all those workers of the national economy who on their own initiative are making such a valuable contribution to normalizing life in the country and help improve the functioning of the economy. The only way to pull Poland out of the crisis is through peace and work, through the civic consciousness of every Pole. The selflessness and patriotism displayed by the overwhelming majority of the working class give rise to hope. The better the national economy functions, the sooner the country will find its feet, and the earlier it will be possible to lift the harsh restrictions of martial law.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON WUJEK MINERS' DEATHS

LD191624 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Bitter Warning" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (PAP) -- In a leading commentary on last Wednesday's tragedy in the Wujek coalmine, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"The struggle in which the destiny of the entire nation is at stake has claimed victims -- seven miners' families are bereaved, deeply absorbed in grief, in mourning.

"Who had persuaded miners to put up active resistance and attack those who were trying to enforce decisions resulting from martial law? Who had been so resourceful to organise and equip miners with combat tools? And, last but not least, in whose interest had all that been done? asks the daily.

"One hardly needs to know all the details about the incident in the Wujek colliery to conclude that those capable of such actions could only be the people who, on many occasions in the past, have pitted the working people against the legal authorities to fulfil their dreams about a different Poland, not a socialist one. Those, who, as proved abundantly by documents, for a long time had been engaged in preparations for a showdown with the 'Red' rule, those, who, when their methods of struggle for power had failed, did not hesitate to try to unleash a civil war and allow Polish blood to be spilled.

"What they all have in common is pathological hatred of socialism, a maniacal urge to topple the authorities and the system in Poland. The price of this is none of their concerns, for they are not paying for it anyway," wrote the Army newspaper.

USSR OFFICERS REPORTEDLY PARTICIPATING IN SIEGE

NC201248 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] 20 Dec (AFP) -- A French trade union organizer today alleged that Soviet officers are taking part in Poland's week-old state of siege.

French trade unionist Francoise Breton, expelled from Poland last Thursday, told newsmen today that: "So far as Poles are concerned, Soviet intervention has already started."

She stated: "Soviet officers in Polish uniforms are taking part in military operations."

Mrs Breton, who is a friend of the arrested Polish trade unionist Edmund Baluka, was speaking at a press conference at the headquarters of the French trade union Force Ouvriere (FO) with the FO head Andre Bergeron beside her.

She added: "The Polish Army is not taking part in the repression, but only special militia units."

She said that there was "fraternisation" between soldiers, and sometimes even militiamen, with striking workers particularly after casualties had been announced.

Mr Baluka took part in the 1970 Gdansk strikes, founded the Trotskyite "progressive socialist party" and became chairman of the "liaison committee for the defence of free trade unions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." Its second annual congress is being held currently at FO headquarters.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

NC181830 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Undated, 18 Dec (AFP) -- New reports of resistance against the state of siege in Poland were issued today as authorities geared up for a general strike called by the independent Solidarity union for tomorrow.

First-hand, up-to-date information was sketchy and difficult to obtain. The news agency INTERPRESS, however, today put a Telex at the disposal of foreign journalists to send dispatches submitted to Polish censors for the first time since Monday.

Poland's ambassador to Portugal Eugenius Szleper said the situation in the country had worsened in the past 48 hours and all depended on whether or not Saturday's general strike [words indistinct].

Mr Szleper dismissed as "gross speculation" reports that the state of siege was ordered on an ultimatum from the Soviet Union and that it would take action if Polish authorities did not.

Sources in Moscow did not deny Western estimates that 45,000 people had been arrested in Poland in the last six days.

Several informed sources in Moscow said all Solidarity militants had not yet been "isolated", while Mr Szleper in Lisbon said Solidarity chief Lech Walesa was not "technically" a prisoner but "was put in a Warsaw residence to negotiate".

An informed Soviet source said the Solidarity strike for tomorrow had been "defused" and did not forecast any "particularly serious trouble".

Officially, the Kremlin maintained that the state of siege was an "exclusively Polish affair". Unofficial Soviet sources said the first days of martial law "went better than feared" but that it was "too early to know if the normalization will succeed".

Privately, they have discussed more and more openly the possibility of a Warsaw Pact military intervention if Warsaw cannot keep the situation under control.

PAP CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON STATE OF MARTIAL LAW

LD210808 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, chief of the National Defence Committee Secretariat, was interviewed by the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU about various aspects of martial law in Poland. Asked to explain the difference between martial law and the state of war, the general said:

"Martial law applies primarily to the internal situation of the state and its edge is directed against the anti-state, subversive internal forces hostile to socialism in Poland, which had pushed the society to the brink of civil war. The imposition of martial law is reserved to the competence of the Council of State. On the other hand, the state of war is proclaimed by the Sejm, and, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State in the event of an armed aggression against People's Poland, or if the respective international agreements entail the necessity of joint defence against the aggression. Hence, these are two principally different states in regard to their objectives, legal and other effects."

The general pointed out that the action of the Martial Council of National Redemption "became a must at the critical moment when the efforts of the Polish Sejm, Government and state administration organs turned out to be ineffective, while the constitutional principles of the socialist system in Poland had become absolutely endangered."

"The general idea behind the foundation and actions of the council is the assumption that the Polish nation is capable of developing a democratic system of the socialist rule.

"Hence, as it is increasingly evidently demonstrated by practice, the council does not substitute for the activity of all existing structural cells of our state. On the contrary," the general said.

"The council is a temporary organ and one can say that it is an organ paving up the way for our state towards action in a normalized socio-political and economic situation."

Asked how long martial law could be in effect, the general replied that "there can be only one answer to this question. It is not a state defining a lasting form of the country's socio-political and economic life. It will be in effect as long as it is required by the international situation of the state, or, most generally speaking, until normal conditions have arisen for the functioning of the whole administration and the representative bodies.

"It may happen, for example, that martial law will be repealed in those voivodships or regions of the country where the situation has improved decisively, making it possible to set about a normally organized social and economic life. Anyway, as the internal situation is getting more and more stable, the restrictions of public liberties will be diminished or repealed," said the general.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes that "the Martial Council of National Salvation and the government are making efforts to preserve the continuity of the tendencies, solutions and values which evolved during the post-August months of socialist renewal -- the economic, social and welfare values.

"Proof of this are government decisions which envisage further implementation of these elements of the economic reform which do not clash with martial law. This applies to introduction of new supply prices, reformed principles of taxes levied on socialised enterprises, as well as other financial solutions to enable enterprises to bring in the economic cost-and-effect analysis and take appropriate decisions on their own.

"The government has confirmed the previously adopted social priorities for 1982, including dynamization of exports.

"Accompanying these decisions are solutions better tailored to the needs of the individual groups of families, notably those with the lowest incomes and the weakest economically. This is precisely the objective of the decision to raise the lowest monthly pay up to 3,300 zlotys as of January 1, 1982, and the announced definition of principles to govern compensations for retail price increases scheduled for the coming year."

TRYBUNA LUDU says in conclusion: "Martial law has its tough and severe requirements. Experiencing them, one must, however, also notice their deep overriding sense. One must also recognize the will of the martial law authorities to maintain, as far as these conditions allow, the line of socialist renewal, changes in the process of management and continuation of the social policy. This is being done to ensure that, after restoration of normal conditions in the country, these processes will be developed on a broader scale."

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTARY ON FIRING OF OFFICIALS

LD191628 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Responsibility and Consistency" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (PAP) -- TRUBUNA LUDU editorial commentary headlined as above says on Dec 19: "Responsibility and consistency -- these words very often, perhaps even too often, were conjugated in every case. And much too often they remained mere words.

"Today, in the state of martial law, there are only facts and definite actions that count. He who cannot grasp this or is unable to carry out the duties which devolve on him must step down. Such decisions are already being taken. Many persons in top positions at various levels have either been recalled from their posts or sacked. The administration must strictly observe the laws which result from the martial law decree. The administration must be efficient, consistent and just.

"This is how we have expected the administration to perform for a long time."

PAP ON POLISH MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUPS

LD182330 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Army Operational Groups Continue Activity" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP) -- The 2,000 or so military operational groups supervising rural communities, towns and cities throughout Poland report success in streamlining local distribution, transport, and the functioning of offices.

Under martial law, the main emphasis in Army groups' activity was shifted to the relieving of hardships people face due to winter conditions. Besides strict exacting [as received] of the duties of administrating links, shops, services, factories, and institutions concerned with social problems, military teams control measures to secure adequate living conditions for the population and satisfy people's basic needs, and take care of the elderly, the lonely, and the sick.

CURRENT POLISH NORMALIZATION MEASURES REPORTED

LD200036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The author of the Sunday International Review is Vladimir Bolshakov. The review says in particular:

On 13 December, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic introduced martial law on the territory of the entire country. A Military Council of National Salvation was formed with Jaruzelski as its leader. This, Polish patriots note, is a legitimate measure in the conditions of that crisis which was intentionally provoked by the extremist leaders of Solidarity and by counterrevolutionary groups such as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and by other antisocialist forces.

The measures which have been adopted are directed at creating conditions for emerging from this crisis, for defending constitutional legality and for restoring public order in the country. It is understood that all these steps represent the internal affairs of Poland.

At the moment, when documents have been seized from the headquarters of Solidarity and of other groups, which were prepared by leaders interned by the military authorities for the purposes of the country's security, one can gain a clearer picture of what was concealed behind the plans for confrontation with the PZPR, plans which were elaborated at the beginning of December at meetings of the Solidarity leaders in Radom and Gdansk. An armed coup was being prepared.

(?Very well hidden) centers for the leadership of counterrevolution were being set up. The National Commission of Solidarity had the intention of declaring itself the sole authority in the country. Point by point, plans for eliminating all organs of the PZPR and the people's power, for the physical destruction of tens of thousands of communists and their sympathizers were listed.

With the aid of the West, the Polish press reports, the counterrevolution was preparing to withdraw Poland from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to dismantle socialism and to transform the country's economy onto capitalist lines.

The frustration of this plot has evoked in the Polish people deep satisfaction. Despite attempts by the leaders of counterrevolution who have not been interned to organize resistance against the measures taken by the military authorities, resistance which led to bloodshed, the blame for which utterly and completely lies with the Solidarity provocateurs, life in Poland is gradually normalizing.

With despair, the Western agencies recognize that in the militia and among the soldiers there are no signs of unwillingness to fulfill the orders of the military authorities. But the most terrible blow for them is the reaction to the introduction of martial law among ordinary Poles. It is the sigh of relief of a people worn out by the strike terrorism [zabastovochnyy terrorism] of counterrevolution. Nearly always the Polish workers themselves rebuff the provocateurs, drive them out of the factories and get on with their work.

Committees of national salvation and citizens' detachments for maintaining order are being formed. The overwhelming majority of the working people understand how necessary it is now that they turn their hands to work to restore the Polish economy which has been on the brink of collapse by the leaders of Solidarity and by the heads of counterrevolutionary groups nurtured by the West.

The national economy is beginning to stir from the point of death. The rhythm of labor is growing.

SITUATION 'CALM' IN MOST REGIONS OF POLAND

LD211314 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec, TASS — According to reports by the Polish press agency PAP the situation is calm in most regions of the country. A number of positive shifts are becoming apparent in the economy, directed at stabilising production. Supplies of essential consumer goods have noticeably improved in many large cities in recent days.

Workers in mining and power industry held a meeting in Katowice. They discussed the situation in this key branch of the national economy and outlined its main tasks in the conditions of martial law. It was pointed out that despite the attempts by Solidarity extremists to cause disorders, nearly all mines and enterprises in the mining industry work without disruption. Almost 600,000 tons of coal were produced on Saturday alone. The entire power industry of the republic is functioning normally.

The Martial Council for National Redemption has called on peasants, workers in state farms and agricultural cooperatives to discharge their patriotic duty in providing food for the country. The council confirmed the readiness to stabilise agrarian policy and continue the implementation of measures to increase the deliveries of tools and equipment to the countryside.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party pointed out at its session that members of the party and its leading bodies in provinces met with understanding practically everywhere the declaration of martial law due to the threat which had hung over the state.

The mass media are continuing publication of uncovered materials and documents of Solidarity. These documents expose the plans of the extremist forces of the trade union, counterrevolutionary groupings KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the "Confederation of Independent Poland" to stage a coup d'etat in the country.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP REPORTS ON EVENTS IN POLAND

Brezhnev Birthday

LD191632 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Leonid Brezhnev's 75th Birthday in the Polish Press" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (PAP) -- "The most outstanding statesman of our age dedicated to the defence and consolidation of world peace, the man who epitomizes the history of the struggle for peace, security and cooperation between states belonging to different socio-political systems, the man who has espoused the cause of peace and bread above all, Poland's proven and wholeheartred friend" this is the essence of how the Polish United Workers' Party CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU, the armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and the United Peasant Party CC daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY, which appeared in Warsaw on December 19, describe the Soviet leader in articles marking his 75th birthday.

TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that the idea of peaceful coexistence, despite tensions and threats to peace, has become part of political practice, has been accepted by the other side and consolidated in the consciousness of all societies in the world "is largely owed to the consistent, peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the authority of its leader who has provided ample evidence of good will, openness and profound realism in his evaluation of the difficult problems both in his own country and around the world."

The party daily went on to say: "Today, at a time which is particularly difficult for our state and nation but which also holds out the hope for breaking the vicious circle of the crisis and helplessness, the importance of brotherly cooperation, of close alliance with the Soviet Union, whose policy for many (?years) has been associated with the name of Leonid Brezhnev, is becoming ever more evident for us."

Situation on 18 Dec

LD182340 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Situation in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP 3) -- The Szczecin-based Polish steamship company PZM is operating efficiently. Fifty percent of the company's fleet carry cargo under contracts with foreign customers and the ships sail between various foreign ports. The crews were relieved to learn after proclamation of martial law that their families and nearest relatives were in no danger. At present 31 ships of the steamship company stay in Polish ports and repair shipyards of which 17 are in Szczecin and Swinoujscie and 14 in Gdansk and Gdynia.

In connection with martial law, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has ordered all ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas and city presidents to declare December 19 a workday.

In the countryside, in spite of extremely difficult conditions resulting from the overall situation in the country and because of winter weather, state purchasing and supply centres catering to the rural population are operating normally. The high demand of the rural population for bread is being met. In many regions, bakeries run by agricultural cooperatives increased by 30-40 per cent their output. Flour supplies are sufficient and demand for groats is fully satisfied. The planned deliveries of vegetable and fats for the rural population are being realized and deliveries of Christmas holiday supplies proceed as planned.

Farmers are selling more pigs and cattle to the state. Under the provisions of the tied-sale system, by December 10, farmers bought industrial goods worth over 250 million zlotys. Largely washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, television sets, etc. not counting farm machinery and equipment also purchased for the delivered farm products.

Cooperative transport enterprises have been operating smoothly so far and goods are forwarded efficiently according to the needs of the rural and urban markets.

The cellulose-paper mill under construction in Kwidzyn, in which the cellulose division was set in operation last November, is beginning to turn out the first batches of the product.

Next year the Kwidzyn mill is expected to supply 70,000 tonnes of cellulose, a sizable chunk of the needed supplies.

Market supplies have slightly improved, despite hard winter weather. Purchasing of milk is proceeding smoothly. Buying out of bread is slowing down. Despite general improvement, queues line up for some goods.

Rationed alcohol sales will be resumed as of tomorrow.

A shipment of four railway carloads of meat from the USSR has reached the "dry port" in Zurawica-Medyka on Poland's eastern border today. The shipment, as well as those to come in the following days, is part of additional supplies to be sent by the Soviet Union.

No disturbances were reported from the Siarkopol sulfur mines and processing plants in Tarnobrzeg. The enterprise is overfulfilling its production targets.

The publication of DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the daily newspaper of the United Peasant Party, will be resumed starting tomorrow. DZIENNIK will be the third national daily to appear after the introduction of martial law in Poland.

19 Dec 'Quiet'

LD200714 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 20 Dec 81

["Situation in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (PAP) -- Streets of the Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot conurbation were quiet December 19. There was no recurrence of rioting, and most enterprises were working normally, but suspension of work at the Gdansk shipyard, northern shipyard, the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia, and the Gdansk and Nauta repair yards is scheduled to continue till December 24.

Military operational groups continue their activities throughout the country. Under martial law, their moves are coordinated with actions by commissaries of the National Defence Committee operating at the state administration links. Operational groups also supervise the functioning of municipal services, which face additional tasks in connection with heavy snowfall in Poland.

Militarized and continuous-process enterprises in Lublin were working non-stop December 19, among them the transport equipment plant of Swidnik, the truck factory in Lublin, and the Azoty nitrogen plant of Pulawy.

Saturday also saw the majority of Warsaw's enterprises and institutions working.

There are clear indications that profiteering was curbed sharply.

Public and military prosecutors' offices in Poland are launching summary investigation procedures and indicting Solidarnosc members and other people charged with organizing strikes or instigating protest actions and against people charged with common crimes under martial law in Poland.

Three students of Warsaw University were indicted on charges of making and pasting up posters in Warsaw which insulted Polish state organs.

Four Solidarnosc members were indicted in Koszalin for organizing a sit-in at a department of the Unitra-Unitech electrical equipment plant.

Military prosecutors in Krakow and Katowice launched summary investigation procedure against a municipal transport employee with Solidarnosc affiliation and a Solidarnosc activist at the Julian colliery, respectively, on charges of continuing unionist activity and organizing strikes at their enterprises.

Public prosecutor's office started summary investigation against an ex-KOR activist in Pruszkow for organizing a strike at the Kadra Pracy cooperative.

A man in Boleslawiec is accused of assault on two soldiers on duty.

Appeal to Farmers

LD210728 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 21 Dec 81

["Situation in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- In an appeal to Polish farmers published on Sunday, the Martial Council of National Redemption confirmed the stability of the principles of agricultural policy which will be continued and developed, and said that in the present situation the sale of agricultural produce to the state is imperative and the patriotic duty of Polish farmers. A slight increase in the purchases of slaughter animals was reported, with the highest rise in the Poznan Voivodship where they grew by about 20 to 30 percent.

Sunday was the consecutive day confirming the process of normalization in the country, the improvement in the functioning of municipal services, and also the normal work in many plants. Despite heavy snowfall all over the country, efficient organization of work on removing snow at many crucial rail and road junctions, and the soldiers' fortitude and endurance, have considerably contributed to alleviating the effects of the snowfall. City transport services are running smoothly everywhere and homes are supplied with hot water and heating.

The great majority of the society show understanding for the decisions of the authorities in the specific situation of the present day. This is also testified by appeals and resolutions put forth by various organizations and professional milieus.

PAP, POLISH PRESS CITED ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD182010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1838 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, TASS -- The Military Council of National Salvation has adopted a decision aimed at the quickest adaptation of a management system for the national economy to the state of emergency conditions. This decision recommends the concentration of all efforts in the economy to realize top priority social needs.

Polish radio continues to report on a fall in the number of strikes, and that labor rhythm is picking up at many enterprises. At the same time it also points out that a return to normal conditions in Poland is evoking fierce opposition from counterrevolutionary elements, enemies of socialist Poland, who by anarchy and sedition see their opportunity to continue their subversive work and to create hotbeds of tension. Confirmation of this is contained in a PAP report that in some regions, contrary to the ban which emanates from the state of emergency, groups of provocateurs are trying to organize street and so-called sit-in strikes and prevent normal work at enterprises.

PAP cites details of the events which took place during the night of 17 December in Gdansk. Aggressive behaving groups using stones and metal objects attacked the militia forces which were trying to prevent street disturbances, carrying out their duty and maintaining public order. As a result, 160 militiamen and 164 civilians were injured.

At the "Wujek" coalmine in Silesia a group of irresponsible persons, including people who did not belong to the mine collective, organized a strike and an attack on the representatives of the forces of public order. As a result, PAP reports, there has been a loss of life, and 41 militiamen have been injured including more than 10 severely.

The deeply regrettable Katowice and Gdansk events, notes the official announcement, make it necessary to recall with the deepest seriousness and concern that the exceptionally complex situation requires the highest degree of responsibility. The requirements of martial law and law and order stemming from it must be rigorously observed in the name of tranquillity and of the security of citizens and of the state. Branches of this order lead to events with tragic consequences. These victims were not necessary. Human life is too valuable for the inspirers of tension and disorder to be permitted to jeopardize it with irresponsible actions running counter to martial law.

The Military Prosecutor's Office is investigating these incidents, the announcement says.

Another PAP report pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the public has reacted positively to this appeal. The instinct of self-preservation has warned the people that the severe measures of the state of emergency are being used not to scare people, but are due to inescapable and extreme necessity.

However, there are those among us, the report says, who have chosen to quite openly resort to confrontation precisely so that Polish blood will flow. History will one day deal them a severe and heavy sentence for instigation, frenzy, irresponsibility and lack of imagination.

Polish media continue to make public documents and materials from the Solidarity leadership which was preparing to stage a coup. From them it is obvious that the extremists intended to suppress and physically exterminate about 80,000 PZPR members. Among the documents from Warsaw Solidarity is an instruction on subversive work in the Polish Army. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes about another instruction worked out by "an expert" of the trade union, P. Fialkowski. It recommends the use of blackmail and pressure on workers, and gives instructions on the creation of "battle groups" for opposition and terror. It is necessary to come to the conclusion, the paper writes, that the Solidarity leaders were guided first and foremost by experience gained from the Nazi party and its stormtroopers.

Commenting on these exposures, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that history will never acquit the leaders of Solidarity, the officials of KSS-KOR or of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland." They have impudently abused the trust of the working people in Poland, and attempted to turn their just anger into a weapon of destruction, into actions undermining the very existence of the people's state, its interests and the interests of the whole people. Their aim was to seize power and imbue Polish politics with an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet spirit, and the economic disaster was to be their biggest ace in the struggle for power.

It has been announced in Warsaw that the leadership of the United Peasants' Party has called on those living in rural areas to unswervingly fulfill the martial law requirements.

We believe, the message says in conclusion, that life in the country will very soon return to normal, and we must do all we can to bring that about. We have a duty to serve the cause of national salvation, to serve our homeland, People's Poland, which we wish to see calm, strong, rich and occupying a worthy place among the countries of the world.

The measures that are being taken by the military council are leading to the further isolation of the inciters from Solidarity, who are acting on instructions from subversive centers in the West. The public security forces, acting jointly with the committees of national salvation that have been set up locally, are rebuffing the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups and strengthening socialist law and order in the country.

20 Dec Report

LD201216 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec, TASS -- An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the government of the Polish People's Republic took place here. Having considered questions of managing the national economy in the new conditions, the Presidium took a decision on an accelerated introduction of those economic-reform principles which are practicable in the present situation. The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) also had a meeting at which the party organizations' tasks for the normalization of the situation in the country were determined.

The news agency PAP circulated a communique of the Polish Ministry of the Interior. The communique points out that the legal norms of martial law are being observed on the whole in the country now, public and labour discipline is being strengthened and the number of crimes is decreasing. There is a normal working process at more than 95 per cent of enterprises. Due to this it has become possible to shorten curfew in many areas of Poland.

This measure has not been applied to individual enterprises where instigators from "Solidarity" and militants from counter-revolutionary groupings continue to stir up unrest. Thus at the Ziemovit mine in Katowice Voivodship they blew up one of the exits, as a result of which up to 1,300 miners are being held underground. The second exit is mined, and political criminals from "Solidarity", blackmailing the authorities, are threatening to blow it up if the forces of public order are brought to the mine.

Similar actions by "Solidarity" at an aircraft factory at Swidnikiesz are related by GAZETA LUBUSKA. Over there militants from the "Independent Union of Students" and the local "Solidarity" by means of moral terror and threats of physical reprisals have forced part of the working collective to a strike. The instigators have been arrested. Anti-socialist printed materials and tape recordings that came from Western subversive centres were confiscated from them.

According to a PAP report, a "Solidarity" arsenal has been uncovered at the Szczecin ship-repairing yard "Parnica". The arsenal included more than 500 sets of ammunition, a grenade launcher, firearms, rubber clubs, metal rods and army bayonets.

Radio and television of the Polish People's Republic and publication media report new and new documents and facts about the counter-revolutionary designs and anti-state activities of the leaders of the KSS-KOR "Confederation of Independent Poland" and "Solidarity".

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI tells about one of them, Karol Modzelewski, former press spokesman of the trade union association. He aimed high, walking on the workers' backs with cold calculations and fierceness of a wolf and always spoke of "plough cads" with disgust, the newspaper stresses. In close accord with Jacek Kuron and other anti-communists from KSS-KOR, he was tireless, "working" on unleashing a fratricidal civil war in Poland for the purposes of restoring capitalism.

Acting in the field of science, Modzelewski went abroad many times establishing contacts with Trotskyites, "Sovietologists" and intelligence centres. With the cunning of a fox, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, he was busy creating "recipes" of psychological terror and blackmail, driving from Solidarity the genuine representatives of the working class and linking diverse opposition groups into a single network.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU exposing direct connections between the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland and the imperialist circles in the West, points out that after the imposition of martial law in the country the tone of the bourgeois press immediately changed. The impudent support which the imperialist circles give to political gamblers from Solidarity is in point of fact an interference in the internal affairs of Poland, the newspaper stresses.

That support proceeds from the interest in playing the "Polish card" in the military-political and ideological confrontation between East and West. NATO headquarters tried to convert Poland into a kind of infection incubator within the socialist community. Earlier the USA called on its partners to give "aid" to Poland whereas after the imposition of martial law it chose an opposite course and does everything to put a barrier to that aid.

But Poland gradually revives and it will again take its worthy place in the fraternal family of the socialist community, TRYBUNA LUDU states.

ADN REPORT ON SITUATION IN POLAND NOTED

LD190840 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Dec, TASS -- The GDR news agency ADN reports: Polish security forces, on behalf of the Military Council of National Salvation, are continuing to take resolute action against counter-revolutionary activities and in doing so they are actively assisted by an ever-increasing number of civilians, Polish radio and television reported.

The major part of the factories is working normally. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI daily in a Friday commentary again emphasises the determination of the army "to put an end to any kind of anarchy."

The security forces were maintaining calmness and order in the cities, towns and villages. Attempts at rioting -- which had occured at different places here on Thursday -- were resolutely thwarted. Army and police patrols are trying hard to render every possible assistance to the people under the complicated conditions with the telephone network still suspended, for instance when medical help is needed. In the streets of Warsaw soldiers and policemen, on duty, are seen receiving small gifts from the people.

TRYBUNA LUDU paper reports on Friday that workers' militias are being formed in the capital. A first company has been set up by the district branch of the Polish United Workers' Party in the Wola City District. Contrary to false reports by Western broadcasts, Warsaw's community services are working; supply of water, gas and electricity are ensured, garbage is collected and streets are cleaned.

The majority of workers in coal mines and power industry ignores provocations by counter-revolutionary forces still active. According to reports from Warsaw, most workers understand Poland's difficult situation and make all-out efforts to produce more coal and power. It has, however, become necessary to temporarily suspend a number of train services and bus runs, in particular long-distance routes.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR CALM

LD181002 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 18 Dec 81

["PAS President Appeals to Polish Researchers" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- The Polish Academy of Sciences [PAS] president, Professor Aleksander Gieysztor, today called on Polish research workers to act prudently for the benefit of the future and appealed to their sense of responsibility for the continuity of Polish science over the transitory period of martial law.

He voiced confidence in official declarations that "there is no return to the state of affairs from before one and a half years, which we regard as a condition of normalization of the political situation in Poland" and stressed the need for creating conditions for reforming the state and society, including research activity, so as to prepare the possibly prompt emergence from the transitory period into the new form of social life.

PAP REPORTS SEJM 22 DEC SESSION AGENDA

LD192040 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Sejm Committees To Study Draft Laws on Economic Reform" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Dec (PAP) -- The Sejm committees for economic plan, budget and finance, legislative works, and employee self-management are going to hear the first reading of government bills connected with the economic reform at their joint meeting scheuled for December 22. The drafts to be discussed are those concerning socio-economic planning, state statistics, prices, right to engage in foreign trade, finance of state-run enterprises, taxation of units in the socialized economy, banking law, and on the statute of Naraodowy Bank Polski.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP REPORTS ON SOLIDARITY

Communique on Arrests

LD210748 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 21 Dec 81

["Communique on Prosecutor's General Office" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- According to information provided by the press spokesman of the Prosecutor's General Office, the civil and military units of Poland's Prosecutor's Office were continuing their activities designed to stave off protest and strike actions. They were holding meetings and talks with factory crews. Among other things, following such meetings and talks in the Katowice Voivodship, strikes were broken off at the ZMP colliery in Zory and the coalmines I Mana and Anna in Modzislaw Slaski, as well as the coal industry repair works in Bytom. In Jelenia Gora Voivodship, after talks with the crew held by prosecutors and officers of the Polish Army, work was resumed in nine factories.

Further summary legal actions were taken. Among the persons arrested are:

In Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski -- Andrzej Dudek, member of Solidarnosc National Commission; Marceli Czarnocki and Jerzy Jablowski, both members of the union's regional board; as well as Tadeusz Stasiowski, member of the Nowotki steelworks Solidarnosc commission. They are charged with setting up a so-called salvation committee of the union at the works and proceeding to organise a strike. After the military commissar and prosecutor talked to the crew, the strike was discontinued.

In Koszalin -- Zenon Zukowskin and Witold Zoladkowski, Solidarnosc members at the plant producing matches, who are accused that on the night of 18 December, acting together, they poured glue to machines producing package and removed the transmission belt, causing disruption of the production process.

In Bialystok -- Boguslaw Debski, electrical engineer, and Jozef Borucki, electronics engineer, both members of "Unitra-Biazet" factory Solidarnosc commission. They are accused that on Decembe: 14 they organised a strike and incited workers to take part in it.

In Plock -- Anna Weglinska, chemical engineer. She is accused that on December 14 she organised a strike of personnel at the research-development centre of the oil refinery industry in Plock.

In Tarnow -- Teofil Wojciechowski, doctor of the humanities, Solidarnosc member. He is accused that he did not desist from union activity, organised and directed a sit-in at the salt mine in Bochnia.

In Gorlice -- Engineer Bronislaw Wielgosz, chairman of Solidarnosc commission at the drilling and mining equipment factory in Blinnik. He is charged with having incited workers to stage a strike at the factory.

Other persons under arrest are:

Boguslaw Korski, Solidarnosc member. He is accused that on December 18, in front of the gates of the northern shipyards in Gdansk, he was engaging in agitation trying to persuade soldiers on duty to dump weapons and disobey orders.

Wieslaw Rutkiewicz, who is accused that between 14 and 17 December, acting as courier of the so-called National Strike Committee at Gdansk shipyards, he brought to Olsztyn and Bialystok instructions and leaflets.

Longin Chlebowski, chairman of Solidarnosc commission at the municipal transport enterprise in Lodz, as well as Julian Fabritis, Henryk Drozdzewski and Ludwik Juszkiewicz, Presidium members of the works commission. They are accused that on 14 December they organised a strike at the enterprise.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Commentary

LD210830 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- In a commentary headlined "Under Protective Wings of Extremists," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"According to its original assumptions, Solidarnosc was to have been a trade union defending workers interests. But with the passage of time, on the one hand KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists remaining under the influence of international Trotskyism and nationalists from KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] on the other, began to call its political and organisational tune."

"The truth is always out, goes the saying. We can rest assured that sooner or later the worker masses in Solidarnosc will recover their sight and realise fully who had dominated the central level as well as many regional and works cells of Solidarnosc. Statements issued by certain Solidarnosc activists dissociating themselves from the line of the Solidarnosc National Commission have their eloquence. Several months ago it was suggested that the movement be transformed into workers' Solidarnosc and its union character restored. This matter is becoming topical now."

Radom TU Figure's Statement

LD181010 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Statement by Radom College Former Strike Leader" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- Janusz Walasek, 33-year-old holder of technical sciences doctor's degree and lecturer at the Radom engineering college chaired the Solidarnosc Radom engineering college committee. As head of the college strike committee he was intransigent during negotiations. He now has issued a statement addressed to Poland's academic community in which he said, inter alia:

"At the height of the nationwide strike action I became aware that the strike committee at the Radom College which I was chairing has lost control over the strike at my college. I did not take seriously the proposal put forth by Chairman of the Solidarnosc Radom chapter Andrezej Sobieraj, who wanted that rector Hebda be ejected by force by a group of Radom workers and the conflict thus solved. In my opinion, this and other forms of solving the conflict could only lead to escalation of the situation, a fact which would play into the hands of Solidarnosc extremists anxious to foment tension."

"This tension, in my opinion, especially early in December, was exactly what Solidarnosc extremists needed to attain their political goals. I am also personally deeply convinced that, in the present situation in the country it is absolutely necessary to stop all kinds of strike action in the academic milieu, since any sharpening of the situation may lead to tragic and incalculable consequences. I also wish to declare that all sober voices of reason in our motherland, among which I count myself, should act vigorously towards calming the situation in Poland and strive towards constructive and objective rebuilding of confidence in union activists whose supreme goal should be efforts to attain stabilization of the country's economy and a speedier overcoming of the oppressive crisis.

"I also wish to declare that in my future actions as trade unionist I will be guided by the principle of union noninterference in political affairs. Any attempts of this kind I shall condemn as acts detrimental to social peace, which is the supreme good.

"I regard myself as a loyal citizen of this country who is anxious to purge from its life all anarchistic and extremist persons who care nothing for the good of our motherland."

POLISH PRESS PROFILES 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD181824 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Who Inspired the Opposition" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP) -- The party daily TRUBUNA LUDU today added more background information about key counterrevolutionary figures who under the smokescreen of democracy and freedom inspired the Solidarnosc leadership's programme and strategy which amounted to an all-out war on the people's state.

Yesterday, in an article entitled "Who It Was Really Hiding Behind Workers' Backs," the daily pointed, among other things, to Trotskyist leanings, Zionist links and anarchosyndycalism of Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski -- both top men of the KSS-KOR and subversive advisers to the Solidarnosc leadership.

Today, the newspaper outlined the backgrounds of Bronislaw Geremek, a Solidarnosc National Commission expert from the history institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Zbigniew Bujak; the Mazowsze chapter leader; Zbigniew Romaszewski, the head of the KOR-inspired Mazowsze chapter "Intervention Bureau"; and Adan Michnik --the KOR emmissary who recently "championed" the view that "a policy of conciliation is meaningful only when it is being pursued from the position of strength."

Bronislaw Geremek, a delegate to the Solidarnosc congress was designated by the opposition back-stage extremists at the congress to be chairman of the congress programme commission not by accident, the daily said. He gave the final brush-up to the catchy slogans about "A Self-Governed Republic."

In the past Geremek spent several years on scholarships in France and the United States. After the Israeli aggression against the Arab nations, Geremek openly demonstrated his revisionist sympathies and spurned his PUWP membership card in August, 1968, to embark upon the anti-socialist activity backed up by his connections with revisionist-Zionist quarters, said the daily.

Who Inspired Two

Geremek, often the chief strategist behind the decisions of the Solidarnosc NC [National Commission] Presidium, was also one of the masterminds behind the extremist actions which produced the well-known "Radom statement," pointed out TRYBUNA LUDU.

The daily went on to describe Zbigniew Bujak as the one who was given the role of a "champion" for the rule of law in the scenario prepared by the opposition advisers from KSS-KOR. Hence he specialized in attacks on the prosecution and Home Ministry organs. He developed and was in charged of the Mazowsze "Intervention Services" which took the form of bully squads breaking the law and prepared to abolish it.

"Behind Bujak's protective umbrella, the KOR activists felt particularly safe," the daily said, also mentioning Bujak's repeated calls for strikes in the armaments industry.

TRYBUNA LUDU next reviewed Adam Michnik's activities ranging from his vigorous activity in the "Babel" club in Warsaw in 1967, organization of a Zionist demonstration in Warsaw in support of the Paris-based KULTURA JOURNAL, his contacts in France and the FRG where he consulted the anti-socialist programme work out by the opposition groups in Poland with the bourgeois political parties and the subversive centres of the so-called new emigration.

Who Inspired Three

"It is just those circles which have, often effectively, put pressure on some Western governments to tie economic cooperation with Poland to political conditions, chiefly concessions in favour of the opposition in Poland," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

Among that bunch of instigators the daily also mentioned a back-stage adviser to Solidarnosc, KOR member Jan Litynski, a Warsaw University mathematician.

These oppositionists "over the past dozen or so months managed to rally to themselves a group of career antisocialists. They pelleted the eyes of the working class with slogans of freedom and democracy to prevent it from seeing who it is actually hiding behind its backs. To this end, professed adventurists were employed," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

POLISH FOOD AID DISTRIBUTION REPORTED

Soviet Meat Shipments

LD191410 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Dec (PAP) -- Deliveries of meat from the Soviet Union [to Poland] are an important factor in improving the food supplies. A shipment of beef and pork has arrived today at the Zurawica-Medyka border station, sent by the USSR within the extra deliveries for Poland. The deliveries of meat will be continued in the following days. The next load of meat imported from the USSR is expected to arrive tomorrow.

FDJ Food Aid

LD210924 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- A delegation of the Free German Youth (FDJ) from Berlin headed by Ellen Brombacher, first secretary of FDJ regional committee, held a meeting in Warsaw on December 20 with Polish youth representatives. Those present were secretaries of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth's [SUPY] central board -- Jerzy Rasilewicz and Jerzy Szajdzinski, and activists of the SUPY Warsaw organization led by its chairman Zdzislaw Sirojc.

The main purpose of the visist was the handing in to the Warsaw organisation of 134,000 food packages destined for children and young people from the most needy families. The gifts were collected by the Berlin Youth who have longstanding links with their counterparts in Warsaw.

Aid Distribution Team

LD201836 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 20 Dec 81

["Aid Distribution Team" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (PAP) -- A team to distribute the gifts sent to Poland as part of the fraternal aid from socialist countries was set up in Warsaw. The team is headed by General Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, and includes representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Transportation, Health and Social Care, and Internal Trade and Services.

TASS CITES ATA ON MEHMET SHEHU SUICIDE

LD190906 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS -- Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labour Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, committed suicide on the night of December 17-18 "at a moment of nervous distress," it was reported by the ATA Albanian news agency.

U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI ANNEXATION DERIDED

U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

LD190814 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 19 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Ratmir Orestov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- The United States announced suspending indefinitely the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement. This measure was taken by the U.S. administration under the impact of world public opinion which strongly condemned the decision of the Israeli authorities to annex the Golan Heights seized from Syria in 1967. In general opinion of Arab countries, this unlawful decision by Israel was a direct consequence of the Camp David accords, anti-Arab in their essence, and a manifestation of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. It was noted that Israel in conducting the aggressive expansionist policy enjoys all-out support from Washington. But a deep indignation of the world public with Israel's provocative action and a resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council which proclaimed Tel Aviv's decision invalid compelled the United States administration to resort to manoeuvering.

In adopting the decision to "punish" Israel, Washington was, undoubtedly, influenced also by the calls of state bodies of some Arab states, specifically, the National Assembly of Kuwait, to answer the United States' encouragement of Israel's expansion by imposing an embargo on oil deliveries to the United States. As is known, the United States itself is using an instrument of economy for exerting direct pressure on other states, specifically with the aim of changing their internal policy. Such measures were taken by the U.S. administration, for example, against Libya whose principled anti-imperialist policy is not to the liking of the White House. Having decided to "punish" Libya for its unwillingness to obey Washington, it recalled from Libya all American technicians and threatened to stop purchasing Libyan oil.

And now the U.S. leadership has to look for the way out of an awkward situation into which it was placed by its main ally in the Camp David accords. But there is no doubt that adopting the decision to suspend the strategic alliance with Tel Aviv, Washington, first of all, counts on the outward effect with the aim of neutralizing possible reaction of Arab countries to Israel's annexationist actions, of compelling them not to take countermeasures affecting the United States' interests in the Middle East. Going by a statement of the State Department, the "disappointment" of the White House was caused mainly by the "untimeliness" of the Israeli action and the fact that it was taken without "notifying and consulting the United States in advance." Thus the fact of the annexation of the occupied Syrian territory in itself has not caused displeasure of the U.S. ruling circles.

The hypocrisy which permeates Washington's decision with regard to Israel is confirmed by previous statements of the U.S. leadership. In an interview to the television company NBC, President Reagan, specifically, expressed regret that he was not "notified in advance" about Israel's decision, but stressed that this does not decrease Washington's "moral commitments" to Israel. So what is envisaged is only a change of the forms of cooperation and not its ending. The United States is not withdrawing support from Tel Aviv. It intends to continue imposing policy on Middle Eastern peoples in its own self-seeking interests and Israel, the aggressor, was and remains the main champion of these interests in the area.

U.S. 'Trickery'

LD191619 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Dec, TASS -- A U.S. State Department's spokesman said that President Reagan had instructed Defence Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig not to open planned talks with Israel on the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement.

The U.S. press gives wide publicity to the President's decision, describing it as a form of "punishment" inflicted on Israel for the annexation of the Golan Heights.

In fact, the White House has made this forced manoeuvre to mislead world public opinion and bring down the mounting wave of anti-American sentiments in the Arab East following the Begin government's insolent act of expansionism, which became possible only owing to the United States' direct encouragement of Israeli aggression. What the Arabs' feelings are like can be seen from a resolution adopted by Kuwait's National Assembly, which urges an embargo on oil deliveries to the United States in retaliation for U.S. encouragement to Israel's expansion.

Ronald Reagan alleged at a press conference that the U.S. had not been in the know about the contemplated capture of the Golan Heights and had been caught unawares by Israel's actions. The Washington POST argues, however, that the administration was well aware of Tel Aviv's claims to the Golan Heights and other Arab territories. President Reagan's decision is clearly aimed at neutralising possible Arab reaction to Israel's annexationist actions and making them refrain from taking counter-measures, which would be detrimental to U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The State Department's spokesman said that the President's decision would not affect U.S. military aid to Tel Aviv. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that when explaining Reagan's decision a high-ranking administration official said that the U.S. did not insist on Israel's renunciation of the Golan Heights' annexation but would only welcome it.

As to the essence of the U.S. administration's decision, it could hardly mislead anyone. It is not for the first time that the U.S. has resorted to the trickery of "condemning" Israel. Last summer the U.S. authorities widely publicised the "suspension" of military deliveries to Tel Aviv following the Israeli aircraft's piratic raid on Iraq. But it was not before long that the "sanctions" were rescinded and Israel got all the arms the U.S. had promised, which are now being put to use to sow death and destruction on occupied Arab territories.

Abrogation 'Subterfuge'

LD202220 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, 20 Dec, TASS -- Following the decision of the American administration to postpone the pre-schedule talks on putting into effect the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the U.S. and Israel as a consequence of the annexation of the Golan Heights, belonging to Syria, Tel Aviv announced the renunciation of the agreement.

According to the information coming in, Israeli Premier Begin informed the U.S. ambassador of this decision and stated that no force in the world could compel him to revise the decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights.

In real fact, the announcement of abrogation of the "strategic cooperation" agreement is a subterfuge intended to mislead public opinion in the United States, Israel and other countries about the true extent of Washington's participation in the expansionist and aggressive activities of the Zionists.

On the one hand, the White House feigns "censure" of the steps taken by the Begin government and, on the other, Tel Aviv makes a point of its "independence."

Remonstrations aside, however, it was farthest from the intention of the U.S. administration to suspend the flow of up-to-date weaponry to the aggressor, although it is this weaponry that enables the Israeli "hawks" to pursue their policy of expansion and brigandage.

SOCIALIST LEADERS ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATION

LD181804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the following arrived in Moscow today: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The guests were greeted by Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Rusakov. The welcoming party included the ambassadors of Bulgaria, the GDR and Romania in the USSR, namely Zhulev, Winkelmann and Dudas.

AWARDS CEREMONY HELD IN KREMLIN 18 DEC

Leaders Attend

LD182125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Today in the Great Kremlin Palace in solemn surroundings, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the high awards of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Present in the hall were members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko and Shcherbitskiy; candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev and Shevardnadze; and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Awards Presented

LD181922 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- The high decorations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were presented today in a formal atmosphere in the Grand Kremlin Palace to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birth.

There were present at the ceremony members and alternate members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented to Leonid Brezhnev his third gold star of Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Georgy Dimitrov Order.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, presented to Leonid Brezhnev the Order of Banner with Diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, presented to Leonid Brezhnev the highest decoration of the republic.

He announced the conferment on Leonid Brezhnev of the honorary tile of Hero of the German Democratic Republic and the presentation to him of the Karl Marx Order.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, presented to Leonid Brezhnev the highest government decorations of the republic, the Sukhebator Order and the gold coat-of-arms medal of Hero of Labour of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented to Leonid Brezhnev the Victory of Socialism Order.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, presented to Leonid Brezhnev the highest awards of Czechoslovakia, the gold star of Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Klement Gottwald Order.

Then Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech.

All those present cordially congratulated Leonid Brezhnev upon the high decorations and the 75th anniversary of his birth. They wished Leonid Brezhnev every success in his multi-faceted activities to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community countries, to consolidate the unity of the international communist and working-class movement and to promote peace and happiness for the whole of mankind.

Kadar Speech

LD182308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the 18 December Kremlin award ceremony on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday; in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Deeply respected Comrade Brezhnev: Dear comrades, Soviet friends:

Allow me to carry out a mission of honor on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic and to present to our dear friend, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic With Diamonds.

Dear Leonid Ilich: By this exalted award, the Central Committee of our party and the Presidium of our people's republic want to express their deep respect for you. The Hungarian public has long known you as somebody who, from his early youth, has devoted all his knowledge, abilities and energies to the cause of great Lenin, the cause of communism and peace. We value highly the giant task which you have been carrying out for many years and continue to carry out, making such an outstanding contribution to the flourishing and defense of the conquests of the Soviet people, the rallying together of the forces of socialism and progress, the preservation and consolidation of peace.

This award symbolizes the sincere gratitude of the Hungarian communists and of the Hungarian people who are building socialism, for all that you, dear Leonid Ilich, have done in the course of whole decades, as a true friend, for the sake of the strengthening of the fraternal friendship of our parties and peoples, for the sake of deepening our multifaceted relations and fruitful cooperation.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev: It has been a great joy for me to know you for many years and to be your comrade-in-arms in serving our common cause. It is also a joy for me to be able to be here today and to personally present to you the Hungarian award.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I wish you all the very best; first and foremost strength and good health. I wish that, for many years, and at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state, you will successfully toil for the weal of the Soviet people and all the peoples of the world. [applause]

Honecker Speech

LD182246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 18 December Kremlin award ceremony on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday; in German with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich! It is my great honor to present you, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the highest award of the GDR in connection with your 75th birthday. In recognition of your outstanding services to the strengthening of fraternal ties between the GDR and the USSR, to the cause of socialism and peace on earth I confer on you, dear Leonid Ilich, the honorary title of Hero of the German Democratic Republic and award you the Karl Marx Order. In this way we honor the responsible, revolutionary work of an outstanding representative of the party of the country of Lenin, with which we are bound forever by the ties of fraternal combat concord.

From your youngest days your thoughts and deeds have been dedicated to the most noble cause of mankind, the building of a communist society. The Soviet people, under the leadership of the most experienced and tempered party of the international workers movement -- the CPSU -- has taken decisive steps on the path to this noble goal during the 15 years and more that you, dear Leonid Ilich, have been at its head as general secretary of the Central Committee.

We hold you in profound esteem as an experienced, loyal and good friend who risked the most precious thing that man possesses -- his life -- for the sake of liberating the German people from Hitlerite fascism. By your words and deeds you have always helped us in the spirit of fraternal, internationalist solidarity to establish the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil -- the GDR. Today we thank you for your inestimable and fruitful work for the benefit of our socialist community whose new prospects you formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

We thank you as a passionate champion of peace and progress on our planet. The fact that the European Continent is experiencing the longest period of peace this century is inseparably linked with your work on creatively developing the Soviet policy of peace and [word indistinct] the strengthening of the defensive might of the Soviet country and the consolidation of our socialist community.

Dear Leonid Ilich! Permit me, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people to contratulate you from the botton of my heart on this supreme award. We wish you all the very best. We wish you and the Soviet people new victories in the cause of building communism, in the struggle for peace throughout the world. [applause]

Tsedenbal Speaks

LD182318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, at the 18 December Kremlin award ceremony on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday; in Russian -- recorded]

[Text] Our dear friend and comrade in the common struggle, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! Our respected Soviet friends!

With a feeling of special joy and deep satisfaction I convey to you, dear Leonid Ilich, the most heartfelt, fraternal congratulations from myself personally, from the communists and all the working people of Mongolia on the occasion of your 75th birthday. Permit me, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, to present to you the highest government awards, the Order of Sukhe Bator and the Gold Coat of Arms Medal of Hero of Labor of the Mongolian People's Republic. The title of Hero of Labor of the MPR is awarded to you for your truly outstanding services in the construction of a communist society in the Soviet Union, in the struggle to protect mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, while multiplying the gains of world socialism, strengthening unity and cohesion in the international communist and workers' movement and reinforcing long-lasting, well-tried Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

In the government awards of Mongolia, which I have the honor to present to you today, is expressed the profound, boundless gratitude of our party and the whole Mongolian people to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, to the great Leninist party and to our Soviet brothers and sisters, who, from the first days of the victory of the Mongolian revolution, were always with us, both in the years of the stern trials of war, and in days of peaceful, creative work.

These awards embody high honor and respect for you, the standard bearer of indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship in the struggle for peace and a better future for the peoples of the world.

In our country, as everywhere in the world, you are well known and deeply respected as the tried and tested leader of the Soviet land, true continuer of the great work of Lenin, outstanding political and state figure of modern times and tireless internationalist fighter, distinguished by the greatest party and state wisdom, inexhaustible creative energy and unbending will to achieve the goals set.

All your conscious life, dear Leonid Ilich, over 50 years of activity in the ranks of the Leninist party is to us, the Mongolian communists, a model of unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and selfless service to the great cause of peace, democracy and socialism. On the day of your 75th birthday jubilee the communists and the working people of Mongolia again express to you, dear Leonid Ilich, profound gratitude for your sincere concern and attention to the well-being and happiness of the working people of Mongolia. Your words about friendship with people's Mongolia being a matter of honor and international duty to the Soviet people uplift and inspire the Mongolian working people to new achievements in the name of constructing a socialist society.

Dear Leonid Ilich, permit me once more to warmly and sincerely congratulate you on your glorious jubilee and on the award to you of the title of Hero of Labor of the Mongolian People's Republic to wish you good health, a long life and further great successes in your beneficial work in the name of building communism in the Soviet Union, further reinforcing of the ties of friendship and unity with the peoples of the countries of socialism, in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and the progress of mankind.

Ceausescu Address

LD182314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2252 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at 18th December Kremlin award ceremony on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday; in Romanian with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

It is a special pleasure for me to present you with the lofty Victory of Socialism Order of Romania, with which the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania have decided to award you as a token of our high appraisal of your particular contribution to the development of cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, to the progress of the common cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

I present you with this lofty award on the occasion of your 75th birthday and lengthy work as an outstanding personality in the CPSU and the Soviet state. On behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf I would like to express the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the presentation of this lofty Order of Romania and also on the occasion of your birthday and to wish you from the bottom of my heart good health and good cheer, full successes in the implementation of the high and responsible tasks involved in leading the party and Soviet state, as an outstanding statesman and eminent figure in the international communist and workers' movement.

I express confidence that we will continue to work together for the unceasing development of cooperation between our parties and countries, for the strengthening of their solidarity and cooperation in the cause of building socialism and communism, in raising the well-being of our peoples.

Bearing in mind the complex international situation, the intensification of the arms race and the serious danger threatening freedom, the existence and life itself of our peoples and the entire world, I would like to express a wish for the further strengthening of cooperation between our states in the struggle for detente, for the realization of security and cooperation in Europe, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for a better, just peace on our planet.

Once again, dear Leonid Ilich, I pass on to you the warmest congratulations and wishes for long life, good health and happiness. [applause]

Husak Speaks

LD182254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, at the 18 December Kremlin award ceremony on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday; in Czech with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee of Czechoslovak communists, of the entire people of our country and on my own personal behalf, I join those who have come to congratulate you today on a noteworthy jubilee. From the bottom of my heart I wish you good health, big new successes in your responsible work for the victory of socialism, communism and peace, as well as great happiness and personal well-being.

Permit me to perform a particularly pleasant mission, which is an honor for me, to present you with the supreme Czechoslovak award, the Gold Star of Hero of the CSSR and the Order of Klement Gottwald. These awards have been conferred on you in connection with your 75th birthday and in recognition of your exceptional services to the implementation of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution; of your active struggle for the cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world; of your outstanding contribution to the development of the international course of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and peoples.

The communists and all the working people of our country know your career well and value highly your outstanding services in all the party and state posts in which you have worked during your fruitful life at the wish of the party.

Today, I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your attitude of constant attention and concern for the affairs and work of the people of socialist Czechoslovakia admist your daily, varied work. Throughout your life, dear Leonid Ilich, in your struggle and work you have forever written your name into the modern history of our peoples, into the hearts of our working people. They will always recall with profound gratitude that you, as a general in the glorious Soviet Army, took part personally in the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist occupation. You have always been sincerely gladdened by our successes and keenly felt our difficulties. Each of your visits to Czechoslovakia was a festival in the life of our people, which also evaluated highly your participation in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Your speeches have always been and will remain for all of us and for me personally the sincere and wise words of a most loyal friend.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev: In presenting you with the supreme Czechoslovak award I wish you once again from the bottom of my heart good health, many years of fruitful work for the sake of the Soviet Union, the happy life of its peoples, the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. [applause]

Brezhnev Responds

LD181638 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev made a speech today when accepting awards of socialist countries on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Esteemed comrades, friends,

"I hope you understand my emotions. This jubilee means not only giving an account to myself, to my people but also to my friends-associates. It means, as it were, reviewing the path that was traversed.

"I am sincerely grateful to Comrades Zhivkov, Kadar, Honecker, Tsedenbal, Ceausescu and Husak for being here in Moscow today. I thank you, friends, for the high awards, for the warm words you just said about myself and my work.

"It is difficult and somewhat embarrassing for a man to speak about himself. Therefore, I want to underline from the very beginning that my work is a particle of the gigantic work of the Leninist party with which my life has been inseparably linked for over fifty years.

"No few trials fell to the lot of our country, our people. We have known hardships, we have known setbacks but these were by far outnumbered by joys. And, certainly, the main joy for us, communists, has always been and remains the joy of creative work, the joy of creating the new.

"It is our good fortune to participate in establishing and developing the world community of socialist countries. It is for nearly four decades now that we have been working hand in hand with our class comrades from socialist countries. We are building together -- and under no simple conditions -- truly just, truly fraternal relations between peoples. This is without exaggeration, one of the most noble directions of activity in man's history.

"All our political and moral aspirations are subordinated to peaceful deeds. They are always in the forefront for us. We want peace for ourselves, for the peoples who seek their own ways to progress, we want peace for all mankind. Statemen should understand that for the cause of peace to triumph it is necessary not only to uphold one's own interests but also to respect the interests of others.

"Peace and justice are two indivisible notions. And there is no doubt that actual concern for peace is incompatible with national egoism, with claims to world leadership.

"In politics, it is not just useful but also necessary to look beyond the horizons of today. I do not doubt that the light of peace will dispel the spectre of war. The years to come can and must be peaceful ones. They will reveal still more the humanism of our ideals, the greatness of our friendship.

"As for myself, I want to assure you that I will spare no effort for strengthening the friendship of the socialist countries for achieving new successes for the immortal Leninist cause.

"Those, dear comrades, are some of the thoughts and feelings I wanted to share with you on this day, a memorable one for me".

BREZHNEV RECEIVES SOVIET AWARDS 19 DEC

LD191111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] For outstanding services to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State, Comrade Leionid Ilich Brezhnev has been awarded the homeland's highest honor. In the Great Kremlin Palace today the highest honor of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the gold star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union, was presented in a solemn atmosphere to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The honor was presented by Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Present at the presentation of the honor were comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko Shcherbitskiy Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimayanin and Rusakov.

Present in the hall were the leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries who had come to Moscow -- Comrades Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal and Nicolae Ceausescu.

Speeches by Comrade Suslov and Brezhnev were listened to with attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

Comrade Suslov read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Order of Lenin and the gold star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union, and to the prolonged applause of those present presented him with this honor.

In conclusion Comrade Suslov said: From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Leonid Ilich, on your birthday and on receiving the high honor of the homeland. I sincerely wish you good health and new successes in your tireless activity for the good of the people, for the sake of peace on earth and for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

The members and candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet party figures, and the leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries warmly and cordially congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev upon receiving the highest award of the homeland and on his birthday. They wished Leonid Ilich fresh successes in his fruitful work in the responsible posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet state for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of further strengthening the positions of world socialism, universal peace and social progress.

Suslov Speech

LD191209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Speech by Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee secretary, at 19 December ceremony presenting Order of Lenin to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Great Kremlin Palace -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich: Today we your comrades-in-arms and friends, together with the party, with the whole Soviet people, celebrate your glorious 75th birthday. The feelings and thoughts expressed in the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers are the feelings and thoughts of all Soviet people. The sincere and heartfelt words of respect and deep gratitude which are expressed to you, the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, of the international communist and workers movement, loyal continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin, ardent fighter for peace and social progress on earth, are expressed by millions of people on the planet.

One can say without exaggeration that all of your life has been a life together with the party, together with the people, a life for the people. The factory shop, the peasants' fields are the addresses where you gained understanding of the science of life, where the hopes and wishes of the working people became close to you. Land manager, metallurgical engineer, administrative and party official are important milestones in your rich labor biography. Restoring the economy which had been wrecked by the war, plowing up and bringing into cultivation the boundless reaches of virgin lands, implementing the majestic space epopee -- all of these feats took place with your direct participation. You devoted to them the warmth of your heart, creative energy and bright talent of an outstanding leader.

As a combat commander and political official you made a great contribution to the routing of Hitlerite fascism. You traversed the difficult military path of the Great Patriotic War from beginning to end. You are still a soldier today, and today you are in the ranks of the defenders of the homeland. As marshal of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, you implement the day-to-day leadership of strengthening the defense capacity of the country, the construction of the armed forces which reliably stand on guard of the achievements of peace and socialism.

Dear Leonid Ilich: Wherever you have been sent by the party you have everywhere struggled selflessly for its great cause. As head of the Central Committee of our Leninist party, being at the highest state post, you are doing everything to ensure that the society of mature socialism should rise confidently to the heights of development of the economy, of science and culture, to ensure that the friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of the country should become stronger.

The creation of an atmosphere of creative labor, for which you are undoubtedly responsible, is an important factor in the dynamism of social processes and in the great achievements which are characteristic of the development of the country over the past 5-year plans. The tasks put forward by the party and by you personally for the intensification of the national economy, for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work have been accepted by Soviet working people as a matter of vital concern to them.

The correct and scientifically based Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU at the present stage, elaborated and now being implemented under your leadership, is in accord with the basic and vital interests of the Soviet people. This policy inspires Soviet people, mobilizes them to new labor feats. The party's course, aimed at satisfying the growing material and spiritual requirements of the working people, which received concrete embodiment in the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, was given a further deep elaboration at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the plan of economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Concern for the welfare of the people is the continual vital interest of the party Central Committee, the Politburo and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee personally. In the unity of interests of the party and the people lies the strength of party policy and the practicability of all of our plans.

The Soviet people and the progressive world public are genuinely grateful to you, Leonid Ilich, for the fact that in the complicated international situation you display in the solution of acute political problems farsightedness and the wisdom inherent in the Leninist party, and consistently defend the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

Dear Leonid Ilich: Taking account of the manifold proposals by the working people, expressing their feelings and wishes, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to mark your outstanding services in peaceful and military matters with the highest honor of the homeland.

Brezhnev Response

LD191258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 19 December ceremony presenting Order of Lenin to Brezhnev at the Great Kremlin Palace -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Andreyevich, dear comrades and friends: a heartfelt thanks for the lofty award and for the kind words. This manifestation of attention and respect for my work touches me to the depth of my soul. It strengthens my confidence that over the long years of work I have managed to do something useful for the party and the people. All this gives me new strength and good spirits. In the award which has been conferred upon me I see not only a recognition of that which I myself have been able to do personally in the responsible party and state posts that have been entrusted to me. I see in it above all a recognition of the correctness and effectiveness of the course which we have taken, the correctness of that policy which has been clearly defined by the decisions of the last congresses of our party and the implementation of which we are devoting all our energy.

In this connection I would now like to say the following: Comrades, one of the important prerequisites for the successful work of the party as the leading and guiding force for the whole of our society is unity, cohesion and the harmonious work of its leading nucleus, the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat. One can say with great satisfaction that we have this.

Firstly -- and this is the main thing, there is a genuine mutual understanding in the leadership, a single view about the aims of our policy, internal and external, and about the ways leading to these aims. All of us together and each of us separately has no other concern but peace and the prosperity of our socialist homeland and the good of the Soviet people. Secondly, there is a leading collective -- that is, the practice of joint study and serious discussion of the task and problems which arise and joint decisionmaking. Finally, there is a sincere respect for each other, a genuinely comradely spirit and good human friendship. All of this ensures a creative atmosphere and efficiency of work.

This spirit of comradeliness in the leading party nucleus in combination with a lofty principledness and businesslike exactingness helps maintain a healthy moral-political climate throughout the party and the country, and helps one to know better and to take into account the thoughts, aspirations and initiatives of millions of Soviet people. And this means more successfully to direct the efforts of the party and the whole people in the resolution of the large and complex tasks in the country's development.

In such an atmosphere is easier to overcome the difficulties that have to be met and it is easier to concentrate strength on accomplishing the really great deeds, in which the Soviet people, a hero-people [narod-bogatyr], the first builder of a communist society in history is engaged.

I wish to thank you sincerely, my comrades, Politburo members and candidate members and Central Committee secretaries for the support you invariably give me as Central Committee general secretary, and for our harmonious joint work. It is with a feeling of profound gratitude and great responsibility before the party and the state that I accept this award.

BIRTHDAY RECEPTION HELD IN KREMLIN 19 DEC

LD200050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 183C GMT 19 Dec 81

[Report on the proceedings at the 19 December Kremlin reception marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, including announcer-read speeches and toasts by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] Comrades! Friends! We are glad that today, on his birthday, we can warmly and cordially congratulate Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is dear to us all, a true Leninist, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet state, of the international communist movement, a consistent and persistent struggler for peace and communism.

Dear Leonid Ilich, in the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, a high assessment is given of your activity, and all the people's love is expressed for you, as a man with a worker's tempering, a soldier's steadfastness, and the wisdom of a far-sighted political leader.

The party and the people appreciate the fact that throughout your working life you have been in the most important sectors of struggle for socialism, at the forward line of battles and peacetime construction. You participated in great, large-scale undertakings -- you were restoring the war-ravaged national economy, leading hundreds of thousands of patriots in developing the virgin lands, shared with them the joys and hardships of the life of path-blazers and directed the work of exploring the uncharted vastness of outer space. In following the not easy roads of war you covered a way equal to 1,418 fiery days and nights. In short, the biography of the Soviet state is also your biography, Leonid Ilich.

It is worthy to note that for 50 out of 60 years of toil devoted to the cause of all the peoples, you, Leonid Ilich, marched in the ranks of the party of the communists, and it is also notable that half of those years of tireless activity as a communist were spent at work in the party's highest staff, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

This year marks 17 years since you, Leonid Ilich, by the party's will, were put at the head of its Central Committee. It is at this most honorable and most responsible post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee that your abilities as talented party organizer and leader of the masses boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism were revealed most forcefully.

Your activities as the head of the Soviet state are extremely fruitful and multifaceted. The election of you as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium helped raise the prestige of the organs of people's power and improve their work. As a deputy elected by the entire people you show an example of devoted service of the working people.

The new USSR Constitution, which was drafted under your guidance, provided a powerful impetus for the development of socialist democracy and opened a still wider field for the working and political activity of the Soviet people.

It was at your initiative that the party took the course toward raising the efficiency of social production and improving the quality of work in order to satisfy to a maximum degree the ever growing requirements of the working people, and developed a modern agrarian policy for solving the food problem and the social renovation of the countryside.

You devote much effort and talent to strengthening the defense capacity of our country. Much of the credit for the fact that the Soviet people, and our friends and allies are now able to engage calmly in peaceful work, goes to the marshal of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The peoples know with what persistence you are working for establishing peace throughout the world and for banishing war from the present and future history of mankind. Your passion, sincerity, and conviction in defending the great cause of peace, and in the struggle against any forms of oppression have earned you universal respect and the love of working people throughout the world.

Your personal contribution to the treasures of Marxism-Leninism to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism, is inestimable. Your reports at the congresses of our party and at Central Committee plenums, your articles and other works contain a major generalization of principle [printsipiyalnoye obobshcheniye] in the field of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, and give clear signposts in the further progress of society at the stage of developed socialism and the building of communism.

Coming from a working class family, in which you obtained your initial labor and political education, you, Leonid Ilich, have retained all your life not only a memory of the factory collective, which gave you your working class schooling, but also your organic links with the working people, the striving to serve the basic interests of the working class, of the entire people, to intimately know the needs and requirements of the working people.

In this lies one of the brilliant aspects of Leonid Ilich as a leader of the Leninist type, able to organically combine the realization of communist ideals with the solution of the practical tasks of the day, to soberly assess our great assessments, to see difficulties and shortcomings, and find ways to remove them. The whole life of our society feels the benefits of Leonid Ilich's ability to unite and inspire people, to create and atmosphere of harmonious, collective work. Respect, trust for people, combined with a highly demanding nature, the leader's characteristics inherent in you, Leonid Ilich, have become an example by which Soviet communists measure their methods of work.

Your single-mindedness and consistency in pursuing home and foreign policy, your ability to see the main directions and to concentrate your efforts on them, your party principledness, all this leaves its mark on the multifaceted activities of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, of all sections of the party, and helps assert everywhere a Leninist style in the work of party and state bodies.

The homeland has appreciated highly your services, Leonid Ilich, to the party, the state, the Soviet people, and all mankind, by awarding the Order of Lenin and the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union to you. You have been awarded the fourth star of Hero of the Soviet Union. This is a great honor for great merit.

Permit me, dear Leonid Ilich, once again to cordially congratulate you on your birthday and your high awards, to wish you health, happiness, and long years of fruitful, creative activity for the glory of our party, for the good of our people, in the name of communism and peace.

Dear comrades! Expressing the feelings of all present, I wish to propse a toast to dear Leonid Ilich, to his health and happiness, to great achievements in his tireless work.

The participants in the reception stood and greeted the concluding words of Comrade Suslov's speech with an ovation which went on for a long time. Leonid Ilich and his wife Viktoriya Petrovna were then presented with flowers by Pioneers.

Cordial congratulations and warm words of greeting were addressed to the birthday celebrator by Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Aliyev, first secretary of the Azebraijan CP Central Committee; Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Others who spoke at the reception were: Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; Gauprov, first secretary of the Turkman CP Central Committee; and Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. The speeches were heard with great attention and were repeatedly interrupted with prolonged applause.

Comrade Suslov then proclaimed a toast: To the leaders, who are present, of the the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community! To the communist and workers' parties! to the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism! To the communist and workers' movement! To the unity and cohesion of all fighters for peace for the liberty and independence of the peoples, for democracy, socialism and communism!

This toast was greeted in the hall with tempestuous applause.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is then called upon to speak. The participants in the reception greet Leonid Ilich with a prolonged ovation. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said:

Dear comrades and friends!

Many good, warm words were said here today by my comrades from the Central Committee leadership, by representatives of the union republics, trade unions, the Komsomol, scientists, the Armed Forces and our foreign guests. My heartfelt thanks to all of them.

Perhaps someone was a bit too lavish with praise, which often happens here at celebrations. It was Lenin who warned that we communists should not be conceited and should not forget about the business at hand. So let us follow this behest of Lenin.

Whatever I have managed to accomplish in my life -- in production, in battle, in political and state work -- was done at the call of our Leninist party, of which, I have been a true son for 50 years and of which I will remain so as long as I live. The party is a source of our strength, a floodlight which illuminates the road ahead for us. It is the collective reason of the finest sons and daughters of a great people. It is, as is often and correctly said in this country, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

The party subordinates all its activities to the interests of the people, to their benefit, and for this reason -- it finds understanding and support from all the people. This is the source of its strength, the guarantee of the successful implementation of all its plans.

In all sectors in which I had to work, the problem in the final count was to solve three main tasks: to boost the economy, to carry on ideological-educational work and finally to strengthen the country's defenses and fight for a lasting peace. Those are the three keystones of the activities of our party, whose supreme goal is the happiness of the people. Such a great cause is worth giving one's whole life for. And I am proud to have become one of those who have done so.

I should like to mention another thing. All our work would probably hang fire if we did not rely every day on the tremendous, tireless work of the local party leaders throughout our vast country. What should first be mentioned in this connection is the work which is done by the secretaries of the central committee's of the communist parties of the union republics, secretaries of kraykoms and obkoms, city and rayon committees of the party. They have a tremendous load on their shoulders. They are responsible for the organization of work in literally all fields of the life of the people. I know from my own experience how difficult this is, and how absorbingly interesting. Therefore, at this solemn hour, I should like to express to all of them warm feelings of gratitude and express proper appreciation for the work of these comrades, faithful and reliable bearers of party policy.

Dear friends, when the time comes to cross a new watershed in one's live, one begins involuntarily to think of the things that happened and of the things to come.

There is no need to talk much of the past: It is well known. And, I think, we do not have to blush about it. The thoughts tend to dwell more on what the party and people are to do in the years ahead. And in what, frankly speaking, one would like to be involved as long as one has the strength. And there is a tremendous amount of work to be done, comrades.

We have built a powerful and technically well-equipped socialist national economic mechanism. We have trained a huge army of specialists in all fields of the economy, management, and public life. But we must not rest content with what we have achieved. What has to be done now is to organize efficient and uninterrupted work of this mechanism and of all people engaged in it.

It will be necessary -- and this is paramount -- to raise considerably labor efficiency in the entire national economy by relying on advanced technology and the scientific organization of labor. We must raise this efficiency so much so as to make it higher, not lower, than in the most advanced capitalist countries. The socialist system gives us all the opportunities for this. The point here is to be able to use them correctly and to learn to run the economy rationally and with thrift.

It will be necessary to improve considerably the management of the economy by taking due account of the experience and creative initiative of our people, and of the best experience gained in the fraternal socialist countries and advanced capitalist states.

It will be necessary to work and introduce everywhere an unfailing system of incentives, moral and material, that will stimulate people to work with maximum efficiency and to improve constantly the quality of output.

It will be necessary to raise to a new, higher level the sense of civic duty of all Soviet people, their attitude to work and socialist property, their discipline and cultural standards in work, in public life and at home.

All this must be done, comrades, if we are to safeguard ourselves against difficulties which we still encounter in the development of our country. I would say more: All this is absolutely essential for a successful solution of the main task of our party and the Soviet people, that of building a communist society. These are also the objectives of the decisions of the 26th party congress.

In all this there is a vast field of activity for our party, for the soviets of all levels, for the trade unions, the Komsomol and all our people.

And it will be necessary, of course, to do everything we can to ensure the security of our country and a lasting, reliable peace. This is not easy to accomplish in the present acute and tense international situation.

In conversations with foreign statesmen one sometimes hears pronouncements that they believe in Brezhnev's love of peace but are uncertain about others in the Soviet Union.

I should like to say to the gentlemen who reason along these lines: Little do you know the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's dedication to the cause of peace is to be explained by the fact that he speaks the thoughts and sentiments of the entire Soviet people and, of course, of the entire Soviet leadership and expresses the firm and undeviating foreign policy line of our party and state. This line has been consistently pursued since Lenin's time to this day. Dedication to the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation with other countries is determined by the very nature of our society. Therefore we have no and will never have any advocates of war, aggression and adventurism in politics. That is the way things are today and that is the way they will continue to be.

In concluding my speech, I should like to propose a toast. To our great Soviet people! To the CPSU, the party of Lenin, the architect of the building of communism! To the glorious community of the socialist states, one of the main motive forces of contemporary history! To a stable peace throughout the world! Your health and success, dear comrades!

The participants in the reception stood and gave Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a warm, prolonged ovation.

Comrade Suslov, in the chair, proclaimed a toast.

Dear comrades! Permit me again to proclaim a toast to our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. His health and happiness! To new successes in his noble activities for the sake of the prosperity of our great socialist homeland, in the interests of socialism and peace throughout the world! To the health, happiness and prosperity of the members of Leonid Ilich's family, who by their concern and warm relationship, help him in his laborious and noble work! To the CPSU, created by the great Lenin and its headquarters, the Central Committee!

To the health of all those present in this hall, comrades! To your further successes, dear comrades, in labor for the benefit of communism!

The toasts were greeted with tempestuous, prolonged applause.

During the reception there was a concert by eminent performers. The reception devoted to the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev took place in an atmosphere of exceptional warmth and cordiality.

SOCIALIST LEADERS DEPART MOSCOW 19, 20 DEC

Honecker, Ceausescu, Husak

LD191952 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker; the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu; and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, left Moscow for home today. They were staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Zhivkov, Kadar Departure

LD201502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today left Moscow for home. They were in our country on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 75th birthday of Comrade Brezhnev. The guests were seen off by Comrades Pelshe, Chernenko, Ponomarev and Rusakov.

NEWSPAPERS FEATURE ARTICLES HONORING BREZHNEV

PRAVDA Praises Brezhnev's Work

LD202224 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec, TASS -- "Good shockwork and dedicated service to the people and the cause of the working class have always been viewed here as a basis of authority and recognition, and been amply rewarded," PRAVDA says in its editorial today.

"This has been demonstrated anew by the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of the birth of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Having risen from the very midst of the mass of the people and worked both at the factory and in the field, he, a valiant soldier and inspired political officer, applied all his forces, knowledge and talents at every job given him by the party to honestly perform his duties and to do the work needed by the people. Herin lies the source of the great trust in and respect for him on the part of his party associates, the source of those powerful forces which raised the son of a worker to the highest positions in the Leninist party and in the world's first socialist state."

"The development of the Soviet Union during the past few decades has been marked by achievements of worldwide historical importance, which are by right associated with the name and activities of Leonid Brezhnev," the editorial continues.

"The state of the whole people, the building of developed socialism, the formation of a new international and social community of people, the Soviet people, the further extension of socialist democracy on the basis of the new Soviet Constitution, the evolvement of an integrated national economic complex, the growing social homogeneity of society and many other newly-breached frontiers are the highest achievements at the present stage of civilisation."

The article stresses that peace is needed by the Soviet people to meet the important targets of the 11th Soviet Five-Year period (1981-85), just as it is needed by the whole of mankind. "The tireless struggle against the threat of world war with the use of nuclear missiles, and the policy of detente for the pursuit of which our party, the Soviet state and Leonid Brezhnev have been sparing no effort constitute the hope of all the upright people in the world for a future and for life. This struggle and this policy are unconditionally supported by the Soviet people and meeting with the large-scale understanding of all the nations, aware of the perseverance and consistency with which the CPSU, its Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are working for the assertion of world peace and for eradication of wars from the present-day and future of the earth," PRAVDA stresses.

Birthday Photo Feature

PM210903 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 December carries on page 3 four pictures from the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Pages From his Life and Activity" [Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Stranitsy Zhizni i Deyatelnosti"], which are accompanied by the following caption:

"To mark Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday, the Planeta publishing house has published a large color album of documentary photographs showing the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Wherever the party has sent L.I. Brezhnev, he has always struggled and continues to struggle for its great cause with his characteristic energy and persistence. For communists and for hundreds of millions of people on all continents, L.I. Brezhnev's name is the personification of Leninist principledness, consistent internationalism and a selfless struggle for peace.

"The book has been published under the general editorship of V. Golikov. It was compiled by G. Kovalenko, I. Chkhikvishili and A. Sakharov."

The photos show Brezhnev surrounded by laughing young people, identified in the caption as "Komsomol members constructing the Baykal-amur railroad;" a bemedalled Brezhnev in military uniform posing with other officers of his regiment "On the day of the victory parade" in World War II; Fidel Castro with a Panama-hatted Brezhnev, who is waving cheerily to the camera; and Brezhnev holding his infant great granddaughter Galya.

Photos From Album on Brezhnev

PM211041 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 December in its Morning Edition devotes the whole of page 3 to photographs of L.I. Brezhnev at different stages of his career. The photographs are taken from a new album entited "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Pages From his Life and Activity" [Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Stranitsy Zhizni i Deyatelnosti"]. The album is edited by V. Golikov and published by the Planeta publishing house.

The introductory text says, in part: "It will soon be 19 December, the birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an outstanding party and state figure of modern times and ardent fighter for peace. On the eve of the momentous jubilee Soviet people and working people all over the world are especially interested in Leonid Ilich as a person, in the life and activity of a man who dedicates himself utterly to the people and the party, to the cause of building communism bequeathed by the great Lenin and to his mighty socialist motherland."

BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY EXHIBITION OPENS IN LVOV

FM181529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "About the War and About a Communist"]

[Text] Lvov, 12 Dec — Landmarks in the life and activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are portrayed in material currently on show as part of an exhibition in honour of his 75th birthday. The exhibition opened today at the Lvov branch of the V.I. Lenin central museum.

In 1944 the 18th Army, in which L.I. Brezhnev was chief of the Political Section at the time, finally liberated the working people of the Carpathians. Old residents of Transcarpathia remember that period well. Despite being involved in fierce fighting with the enemy, the soldiers helped the local people as much as they could. In the towns and villages of Verhovina, liberated from the fascist invaders, Soviet power was being established, and Major General Communist L.I. Brezhnev often spoken at meetings.

During the first years after the war, he was head of the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate. This period is graphically portrayed in the material and documents on show.

Among the exhibits are L.I. Brezhnev's works as well as material illustrating the tremendous contribution the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state has made to the struggle to strengthen and consolidate peace.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE BREZHNEV ON BIRTHDAY

Indonesian Communist Party

BK191509 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] has sent congratulations to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, which among other things says:

Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev:

We Indonesian communists wish to extend to you our warmest congratulations on the occasion of your 75th birthday. Under your leadership the Soviet Communist Party and state have firmly marched forward along the Leninist road toward communist victory. It is for this reason that you are highly esteemed, respected and loved by the Soviet people.

Together with the big family of international communists, we share the same feeling. We are proud of you as an outstanding leader of the present communist movement for having devoted all your mind and energy to the freedom and happiness of all workers in the world, as well as for the sake of peace and security among all nations.

Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev: From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health and a long life for the sake of the noble goals to which you have tirelessly dedicated yourself.

[Signed] The PKI Central Committee

Sandinist Front

LD210420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] On behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was congratulated on his birthday by Bayardo Arce Castano, commander of the revolution, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN. The message says: We wish to express the respect and admiration which the Nicaraguan people and the fighters of the Sandinist movement feel for you and the Soviet people, who constantly show us sentiments of solidarity and friendship. We express our confidence that your energy, enormous experience and wisdom will serve humanity and the Soviet people for long years to come in overcoming the difficulties with which the world is confronted in the cause of ensuring detente, the attainment of progress and happiness for all, and in overcoming international tension.

Kraigher Greetings

LD201338 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, has congratulated Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his 75th birthday. It gives me pleasure to stress, the telegram says, that the SFRY Presidency highly appreciates your untiring struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, as well as your personal contribution to the improvement of the relations and comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Soviet Union which are permeated by traditional friendship and mutual respect. I am sure that the further successful development of such relations and mutually useful cooperation between our countries is in line with the fundamental long-term interests of our peoples and serves the realization of their aspiration for greater mutual understanding, cooperation and rapprochement among the peoples of Europe and the whole world, the cause of socialism and general progress. Once again, I send you cordial wishes for good health and a long life.

Cypriot Party

NC190952 Nicosia **KHARAVYI** in Greek 19 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL], E. Papaioannou, on behalf of the party, has sent the following congratulatory cable to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich: On the occasion of your 75th birthday, the Cypriot communists and working people extend their greetings and heartily wish you good health and many more years of fruitful work in the interest of world peace and of socialism-communism. In your person, heading the all-powerful Soviet Union, peace-loving and freedom-loving mankind has an indomitable leader and fighter for its hopes and expectations. Keep on, dear Leonid Ilich, and be sure that you are promoting the most valuable virtue in the world -- peace.

[Signed] "E. Papaioannou, secretary general of AKEL."

Finnish CP Message

LD201854 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, Aarne Saarinen, Taisto Sinisalo and Arvo Aalto [chairman, deputy chairman and general secretary of the party] have warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of his 75th birthday, and wished him great success in his activities for peace and socialism. The message reads:

Finnish communists highly appreciate the results achieved by the Soviet Union in different sectors of social life and in building the first socialist society in the world, achievements based on the implementation of the scientific Marxist-Leninist social theory. We wish you, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the best possible success in the pioneering work carried out by the CPSU to build a communist society.

The Finnish Communist Party unreservedly supports the peace program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. It is a Leninist peace program which shows that peace and socialism are inseparable. It is a constructive and realistic program which aims at preventing a nuclear catastrophe. It is a program of right which is in the basic interests of all peoples and promotes the cause of security. We greatly appreciate your personal contribution to the continuing and consistent struggle for safeguarding peace, detente and disarmament. Finnish workers see in you a fighter for peace, an internationalist and at the same time a great friend of the Finnish people.

We are glad that between the Soviet Union and Finland prevail friendly and completely trustful goodneighborly relations. They are based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries, which provides a solid foundation for Finland's international position and its entire foreign policy. On the basis of the treaty, a deep and fruitful cooperation has been developed between Finland and the Soviet Union, which covers various sectors of life. Your contribution to the development of this cooperation is immensely valuable.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, accept our cordial congratulations. We wish you the best success in your noble work for the cause of peace and socialism.

Communist Leaders' Messages

LD201348 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today carries messages of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his 75th birthday from party leaders, heads of state and government of the countries of the socialist community. In Leonid Brezhnev's person they greet a true son of the Soviet people; an outstanding Marxist-Leninist; a prominent leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of the international communist and working class movement; a fighter for peace, detente and friendship among nations.

"In your person, the we welcome an outstanding fighter for the cause of communism and socialism, who by his indefatigable activities makes a fruitful contribution to the deepening of friendship between the countries of the socialist community, to the further development of mutually-beneficial all-round cooperation between our peoples," says a message from the Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song noted in his message of greetings that "the fraternal Soviet people under the guidance of the CPSU, with Leonid Brezhnev at the head, are attaining many successes in the struggle for the implementation of the 11th Five-Year Plan, projected by the 26th CPSU Congress, and are exerting major efforts in the work directed at defending peace and security in the whole world."

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro Ruz, in his message expresses confidence that the work of Leonid Brezhnev, "as the chief architect of the peace policy, which is being consistently and persistently carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet state; his unparalleled efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, which threatens mankind; his struggle to curb the most irresponsible aggressive and militaristic forces of imperialism will be appraised by history as the greatest contribution to preservation of mankind in our epoch."

Expressing the sincere sentiments of the Mongolian people, the leader of Mongolia Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal notes in his message of greetings that Leonid Brezhnev, "an ardent internationalist and a great friend of socialist Mongolia, has been making an inestimable personal contribution to consolidation of the Leninist friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the steady growth of economy and culture of the Mongolian people's republic, improvement of the people's well-being."

In a message of greetings from the leaders of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, it is said that Leonid Brezhnev's persistent, zealous activity against the threat of war, and for consolidation of peace among nations, is particularly appreciated. "The Polish nation, which was so heavily experienced in the course of its history [as received], highly appreciates the Soviet peace policy and your personal leading contribution to shaping it."

"We extend our thanks to you" message runs, "for the understanding you had and still have for the dramatically difficult situation in our country, for the valuable economic assistance which makes it possible to ease the big difficulties. The Polish society was convinced once again that in difficult moments it may always rely on its Soviet friends."

Nicolae Ceausescu in his message of greetings highly appreciated Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the steady development of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union. He expressed firm confidence that these relations would continue developing in the spirit of the joint accords, for the good and in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, the cause of peace and international cooperation.

In a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia it is noted that the name of Leonid Brezhnev is "inseparably linked with the consistent struggle for firmer cohesion of the international communist and working class movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for stronger unity of the countries of the socialist community."

Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dusan Dragosavac stressed in his message of greetings: "We highly appreciate the contribution, which was made by you, Comrade Brezhnev, together with Comrade Tito. to the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, just as your contribution to the struggle for relaxation of international tension and for world peace."

Messages of greetings wish Leonid Brezhnev good health, happiness, further successes in his activities at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Polish Officials

For Warsaw Domestic coverage of Premier Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski birthday greetings sent to Leonid Brezhnev, see the Poland section of the 21 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA110800 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Nov 81 pp 2-4

[Report on proceedings of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee 25 November Plenum and speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee]

[Text] A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 25 November 1981.

The plenum examined the question "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks for Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Goals Set Forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Speech at the Plenum." The report on this question was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum also received the reports of V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Ukrainian SSR Gosplan chairman, "The Draft State Plan of the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Draft State Plan of the Ukranian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" and of Ukrainian SSR Finance Minister V.P. Kozeruk, "The Ukrainian SSR's Draft State Budget for 1982."

The following participated in discussion of the issues in question: B.V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskiy Obkom; Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiyevskiy Gorkom; M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of Zaporozhskiy Obkom; V.D. Gladush, director of the Krivoy Rog Krivorozhstal Foundry imeni V.I. Lenin of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; B.T. Goncharenko, first secretary of Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom; B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvovskiy Obkom; V.A. Lisitsyn, minister of fruit and vegetable industry of the Ukrainian SSR; V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkovskiy Obkom; L.T. Markovskaya, spinner at the Kherson Cotton Works imeni XXVI syezda KPSS; A.N. Shcheptelnikov, minister of industrial construction of the Ukrainian SSR; and V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of Krymskiy Obkom.

The closing remarks at the plenum were delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum adopted a decree, which is carried in the press.

The plenum approved, in the main, the drafts of the State Plan of the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the State Plan of the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development and the Ukrainian SSR's State Budget for 1982.

Comrades!

At the center of the attention of our party and the entire Soviet people are the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 16 November of this year and the exceptionally important speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The plenum examined and approved the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and also drafts of the plan and budget for 1982.

The fundamental goals with respect to key questions of the party's economic policy set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech represent a concrete program for action in the decisive areas of building communism.

It is a question, among other things, of using more fully and more efficiently the advantages of the socialist social system and the main directions of the further intensification of the economy and of finding ways to solve the food problem, further develop the fuel-energy complex, improve the organization of capital construction and refine planning and management and all organizing and political work.

The CPSU Central Committee unanimously, wholly and fully approved the Central Committee Politburo's actions to implement the strategic course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 26th party congress and accomplish the tasks of building communism.

As you know, the USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the wake of the Central Committee plenum confirmed the 5-year plan and the plan and budget for 1982.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the laws adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet have been greeted by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR, like the entire Soviet people, with profound satisfaction and approval. This convincingly corroborates the nationwide support for our party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session again showed convincingly that all our party's concerns and the efforts of the Soviet state are invariably concentrated in two interconnected fields -- consistent accomplishment of the tasks of building communism and consolidating peace.

Under conditions in which the reactionary forces of imperialism are attempting in a compact with the Beijing hegemonists to turn back the course of world events and inflame international tension, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Government are displaying forbearance and doing everything to champion the cause of peace and international cooperation, because man's fate depends on this.

Soviet people express tremendous gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his indefatigable, selfless labor in the name of peace in this world and for the good of our people.

Indeed, comrades, it is necessary to have a profound knowledge of all details of intricate international relations and to have great willpower, courage and a profound conviction of the soundness of our cause to set off at this time for the FRG for talks on key problems of the present day. In all its acts, our party confirms to all mankind that it is proceeding unshakably along the proven Leninist path -- that of peace and communist creation.

I. The 11th Five-Year Plan -- Concrete Embodiment of the Policy Formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Accomplishment of the Tasks of Building Communism

The time that has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, shows convincingly that our party and its Central Committee are persistently putting the congress' historic decisions into practice. Our economy is developing unswervingly, the country's defensive might is strengthening and the Soviet people's well-being is rising. And it may be said with complete justification that the program goals of the 26th congress have been -- with reference to the first half of the 1980's -- fully and comprehensively incorporated in the new 5-year plan.

Characteristic features of the 5-year plan are the increased role of intensive factors and the efficiency of social production in the formation of steady growth rates and a refinement in the structure of the economy and a preferential increase in final results compared with expenditures on their achievement. The plan consistently embodies the principles of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and its strategic policy of refining the country's single national economic complex and comprehensively developing all of the union republics.

Central Committee members have been handed the appropriate plenum material and agenda. Comrades V.A. Masol and V.P. Kozeruk will report on the drafts of the State Plan of the UkSSR's Economic and Social Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the republic's

plan and budget for 1982. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has approved these documents, in the main, and submits them for examination by the plenum.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to dwell on certain singularities of the new 5-year plan and the new demands being made by the current stage in the development of our national economy. The main thing, he said, is to ensure that the 5-year plan indicators for the republic correspond to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is planned to considerably surpass the indicators of the last 5-year plan in absolute increases in the gross social product, national income and industrial and agricultural production and labor productivity growth rate. Whereas in the 10th Five-Year Plan national income increased by R11.9 billion in the republic, in the present 5-year plan it is scheduled to increase by R15.5 billion.

The wide-ranging program of social measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress will also be further implemented on the basis of the all-around progress of the economy and the growth of national income. Real income per capita will increase 17 percent in the 5-year plan for the republic as a whole, and payments and benefits from the social consumption funds will have risen to R25.9 billion in 1985 compared with R20.9 billion in 1980. The average monthly wage of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' pay will increase. There will be an improvement in the housing conditions of 7 million people.

A most important feature of the 5-year plan is the fact that for the first time it poses the task of securing an increasing preferential increase of national income compared with the growth of the gross social product. Another feature is that the planned growth is to be achieved under conditions in which labor resources are declining and there is a negligible increase in capital investments.

From this, it is clear what tremendous and, it may be said, decisive significance is now attached to the utmost intensification of social production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the growth of labor productivity and the more efficient use of the potential that has been created and of all resources.

It is important in this connection to also emphasize the following. The policy of intensification still frequently encounters the force of inertia and the ponderousness of operational thought and, sometimes, simply a lack of understanding in the path to its implementation. And, furthermore, the problems of intensification are viewed generally, without consideration for its specific forms.

Two paths of intensification -- capital-intensive and capital-saving -- are distinguished in economic theory. Each of them makes its own far from identical demands on the economy. For us, therefore, it is not a matter of indifference along which path of intensification this enterprise or the other and this sector or the other develops.

The more costly, capital-intensive path of intensive development currently predominates in many sectors. Its characteristic sign is the lagging of the labor productivity growth rate behind the capital-output ratio growth rate. As a result, there is a drop in the output-capital ratio as well.

Taking into consideration the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, we have to increase the attention we pay to the capital-saving path of intensive development.

As is known, in the first year of the 5-year plan our country has encountered difficulties triggered by the negative impact on the economy of a number of objective factors which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, are entirely or partially beyond our control. In particular, agriculture and, consequently, the entire national economy have been caused big losses for 3 years running now by extremely unfavorable weather conditions. It was also necessary, naturally, to take account of the complicated international situation when drawing up the plans.

On the other hand, the lagging in a number of sectors has been brought about by the fact that the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth is not as yet being accomplished as required by the decisions of the 26th party congress. For this reason, the 5-year plan was compiled both with regard for the objective situation and actual potential and with regard for the need for a considerable reorganization of the style of economic activity and planning methods and a refinement of the management system. The objective difficulties that have arisen do not absolve us of responsibility for accomplishing the tasks of the 5-year plan.

"The plan," Leonid Ilich emphasized, "is difficult and demanding. But what does this mean? It means that it is necessary to double and triple efforts to fulfill it."

In connection with the fact that the plan for 1982 provides for a comparatively modest growth rate, the CPSU Central Committee plenum set the following task: do everything to ensure that this plan is not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. This makes it incumbent on us to support the plan targets with economic and organizational measures and practical acts guaranteeing their unconditional fulfillment. Success will depend primarily on the utmost mobilization of each labor collective, high organization and discipline and a creative and truly innovative attitude toward matters on the part of our executive personnel and large army of specialists.

Our republic's working people have exerted great efforts this year to ensure the accomplishment of the set tasks. The 10-month plan for the sale of industrial output and labor productivity growth was fulfilled. Much housing and many schools, hospitals and clinics and industrial, sociocultural and everyday facilities have been built. The pledges for the ahead-of-schedule introduction of a number of light industry enterprises are being fulfilled.

The rural workers have done much to overcome the difficulties of the dry year, fulfilled the set quota and sent to the state's grain bins 827 million poods of grain, that is, roughly the level of its average annual procurement in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state were fulfilled by seven oblasts. Krymskaya Oblast, which sold the state 812,000 tons of grain, coped best with this quota. And Chernigovskaya Oblast was successful in potato procurement (627,000 tons). In this connection, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sent congratulations to the working people of these oblasts.

Purchases of potatoes, sunflower, fruit and berries, grapes and eggs increased for the republic as a whole. The plan for the sowing of winter crops has been fulfilled.

Thanks to the assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the union government, and the mobilization of all potential, we managed to preserve the numbers of animals, and this is very important not only for holding on to gains in animal husbandry but also for creating the conditions to increase the production and purchases of products, particularly meat and milk.

However, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, in a number of important indicators the tasks set by the plan for this year are not being accomplished because a considerable proportion of the enterprises, associations, construction sites and kolkhozes and sovkhozes is failing to handle the set quotas. An analysis shows that lagging is being allowed to develop, as a rule, where leaders are captives of old habits and practices, where actual potential is not seen behind talk about objective difficulties and the complexity of the plans and where people are reconciled to shortcomings in work.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has analyzed the results of work since the start of the year comprehensively and critically. Specific measures have been outlined for improving the state of affairs in the decisive sectors of the economy -- coal, ferrous metallurgy, agriculture, capital construction and transport. It is essential in the time remaining to apply maximum effort for fulfillment of the annual quotas, to create a strong base for steady work in 1982 and, in those collectives that have allowed a lag to develop, to do everything possible to make up for what has been omitted and provide for the tasks of the 5-year plan.

II. The Key Tasks of Economic and Social Development in the New 5-Year Plan

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev termed the central problem of the entire 5-year plan -- both economically and politically -- the food problem. The comprehensive food program being drawn up in accordance with the goals of the 26th party congress is aimed at solving this problem.

The preparation and implementation of such a program is no easy matter. The close linkage of the development of all components of the agrarian-industrial complex -- agriculture, the industrial sectors servicing it and the systems of procurement, storage, processing, shipment and trade -- and, what is most important, a high rate of agricultural production, are necessary for this.

In our republic it is essential to increase the average annual gross agricultural product 12 percent, as against the 8 percent of the last 5-year plan. The average annual production of grain here is to rise to 51 million tons, that is, increase by 8 million tons, or 18 percent, and procurement thereof by 35 percent. This means that we have to sell the state an annual average of 18.7 million tons of grain. To accomplish this task, the yield of cereals needs to be increased to 30 quintals per hectare, 3.9 quintals more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

It is planned to increase average annual purchases of sugar beet by more than 6 million tons, or 13.6 percent, of meat by 533,000 tons, or almost 16 percent, and of milk 7 percent.

To secure the planned increase, the production of meat per 100 hectares of land in the public sector in 1985 should constitute 110-120 quintals and of milk 450-500 quintals. For this, it is essential to increase the per cow milk yield to 2,600-2,700 kilos and average beef production per cow to 360-400 kilos and to obtain 1 quintal of meat per hog.

Speaking of the ways to accomplish these difficult tasks, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the fact that the 5-year plan began with a low-harvest year must not shake our resolve to achieve the planned production and procurement volumes. After all, unfavorable weather conditions are quite a customary phenomenon for the republic's agriculture. In the last 20 years they have been repeated every 2-3 years and virtually every year in a number of oblasts. For this reason, we must adapt work in agriculture more boldly to climatic adversity and find effective ways to achieve stable results, with regard for the specific features of the corresponding regions, of course. Many rayons and farms in each zone have such experience. And it must be disseminated in a businesslike manner.

A system of measures has been elaborated in the republic with respect to the main directions of the development of agricultural production. Now, proceeding from the specific tasks of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to make the appropriate adjustments to them, paying particular attention to further refining specialization by zone and oblast and introducing practical work techniques and methods that will ensure stable harvests and high animal husbandry productivity.

This is the direct duty of each leader and specialist of the republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the agricultural authorities and the Gosplan. And the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and the local party and soviet authorities must organize and monitor this work.

The potential for accomplishing the 5-year plan tasks exists here. There has been a pronounced strengthening of agricultural production's material-technical base in recent years thanks to implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy. The volume of capital investments in this sector has been determined at R26.4 billion for the republic in the new 5-year plan. It is particularly important that the allocation of resources for fodder production and feed preparation increase by a factor of 1.5, for development of

the facilities for product storage by a factor of 1.8 and for chemicalization by 2.4. Appropriations for the construction of housing and municipal and sociocultural facilities in rural localities will increase by one third.

The ability of our personnel to make proprietary use of allocated resources and the production base that has already been created for maximum yield and to realize available potential in full was and remains decisive.

I would like to illustrate how important this is with certain comparisons. Take, for example, reclamation -- a dependable lever of an increase in the stability of agricultural production. Some 4.6 million hectares, that is, 1 of every 9 hectares of land, are irrigated and drained in the republic. But whereas in Krymskaya Oblast 1 watered hectare does the work of 4 unirrigated hectares, in Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts the efficiency of the use of irrigable land is 1.5-2 times lower.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have outlined concrete measures for an appreciable improvement in the use of improved land. Responsibility for their implementation is borne by Comrades M.V. Khorunzhiy, N.A. Korzh, V.A. Lisitsyn, N.A. Garkusha and V.G. Lysenko and oblast leaders.

The contrasts between oblasts in the sugar yield per hectare of beet sowings also testify to great unutilized potential. Thus, in the last 5-year plan this indicator equaled 28-31 quintals in Kiyevskaya, Cherkasskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts, but only 21-23 quintals in Nikolayevskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Volynskaya oblasts.

An appreciable addition to the harvest is guaranteed by the competent application of industrial techniques to the cultivation of corn, sunflower, potatoes, beet and other crops. However, whereas in Krymskaya, Cherkasskaya, Chernovitskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts 37-40 quintals of grain were obtained per hectare of corn sowings on which industrial techniques had been applied, only 20-22 quintals were obtained in Ternopol'skaya, Nikolayevskaya and Korovogradskaya oblasts.

From year to year there are still many kolkhozes and sovkhozes that have per cow yields of milk lower than the republic average, in which connection there is an annual shortfall in the procurement of hundreds and thousands of tons of milk.

The following question also merits attention. In Lvovskaya, Chernigovskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts the nongrain raw material in the formula food now constitutes 15-19 percent, but it is only three to four times as much in Kharkovskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts. There is an overexpenditure of several thousand tons of grainforage because of this. But comrade ispolkom chairmen A.P. Bezdetko, A.V. Merzlenko and V.I. Sheliba and the leaders of the corresponding oblast organizations do not care a fig, as they say.

The adduced instances are only individual examples of the actual potential that we possess to solve the food problem. Its realization will depend to a great, if not decisive, extent on the level of leadership and on initiative and a creative approach to matters. For this reason, we are obliged to literally take up arms against irresponsibility and passivity and create everywhere an atmosphere of high exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings, manifestation of sluggishness and routine approach.

We must emphatically rid ourselves of those who are incapable or unwilling to reorganize themselves. This is required by the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. This is required by life itself.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized in particular the need to carefully work out the structure of the entire agrarian-industrial complex and do away with the disparities that exist therein. A most urgent task here is the speediest buildup of capacity in the sectors processing and providing for the preservation of agricultural

products. Much in the way of potatoes and vegetables and other products is lost and the state and farms incur big losses every year owing to the lack of the corresponding facilities and shortcomings in storage.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers it essential to accomplish the following specific tasks in the next 3-4 years: to cater for the need for modern repositories for potato seeds and switch completely to modern progressive techniques for the storage of sugar beet raw material at the refineries; sharply improve the availability of vegetable repositories; and build directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes the essential number of repositories and shops for the primary processing of vegetables and fruit and also fodder repositories and shops for fodder processing. It is also important to make extensive use of the experience of Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and other oblasts with respect to the construction on the farms of mechanized threshing floors and grain repositories, with the active assistance of patron enterprises.

The problem of improving the preservation and more rational use of agricultural products needs to be examined and resolved comprehensively by way of increasing the capacity of the elevators, cold-storage plants and food and meat and dairy industry enterprises, reinforcing specialized transportation facilities and road building, increasing the production of packaging and improving the system of purchases and delivery of products to the stores and catering establishments. It would also be economically expedient to build, along with the large-scale elevators, slaughter houses and meat-packing plants and dairies and vegetable repositories, small formula-food shops, cold stores and repositories somewhat closer to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As you can see, in the development of agriculture and the processing sectors and in the creation of facilities for storage of the products, there are many large-scale tasks whose accomplishment demands initiative, well-conceived coordination and daily supervision. And Comrades I.A. Mozgovoy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets and other comrades who are entrusted with dealing with this important matter are obliged to provide for this.

Examining the tasks of a rise in the technical level of agricultural production and the strengthening of its material base, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted the importance of fulfilling the 5-year plan quotas for an increase in the manufacture of highly productive machinery and mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents.

Our republic accounts for one fourth of all union agricultural machine-building output. Furthermore, fixed capital in this sector increased by a factor of more than 1.5 in the 10th Five-Year Plan. For this reason, special attention should be paid to the speediest assimilation of production capacity. This applies primarily to the Khar'kov Tractor Engine Plant and the Kovelselmash and the Lozovaya Engineering Foundry and Kirovograd Foundry, which are using only 70-80 percent of capacity.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum put among the urgent tasks an appreciable increase in the quality of agricultural equipment and its dependability and durability. It is very important in this connection to accelerate the creation of capacity and organize the production of the powerful T-150 crawler tractors, combine engines, new corn-harvesting and tractor-drawn fodder-harvesting combines, equipment for animal husbandry and top-harvesting and other machinery, in the manufacture of which a lag has been allowed to develop.

Certain enterprises producing mineral fertilizer, particularly the Cherkassy and Rovno Azot associations, which, as a consequence of the low level of production discipline, are considerably undersupplying the basic product, also merit serious criticism.

It is essential that the Central Committee secretaries, the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan and the obkoms examine questions concerning the operation of the enterprises of the above-mentioned sectors and, in conjunction with the appropriate union ministries, implement practical measures to do away with the existing shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum supported the proposals put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concerning an improvement in the leadership of agriculture, a strengthening and an increase in the role in this area of the rayon component and the creation of an efficient system of management of the agrarian-industrial complex. All these questions are now being studied in depth for the purpose of preparing concrete proposals.

Importance will also be attached to a refinement of the economic mechanism, which regulates relations both in agriculture itself and between agriculture and the sectors servicing it. The essence of the question is to ultimately increase the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interest all components of the agrarian-industrial complex in and compel them to operate for a high final result.

At Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's suggestion, the Central Committee deemed it necessary to discuss the food program at an upcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum. In tackling the large-scale, long-term questions of the development of agriculture and the sectors servicing it, we are obliged to adopt vigorous measures and make use of all available potential to improve the provision of food to the population and fulfill the quotas for supplies of agricultural products.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted urgent measures to remove the interruptions in supply as quickly as possible. At the same time, appreciable significance for the replenishment of food resources is now attached to the full use of local potential. It is necessary, among other things, to support in every way the practice of the population's rearing and fattening of livestock by contract and, on the basis of food waste in the trading organizations, further develop the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations and also increase the production of products on the citizens' private farms in every possible way. The republic Council of Ministers should examine these questions and monitor them constantly.

The immediate tasks in agriculture are the organized wintering of livestock and the timely and high-quality implementation of the entire complex of operations connected with obtaining a big harvest next year.

Considerable space in Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report was given to questions concerning the work of industrial enterprises and capital construction.

Of all the big and multifaceted tasks confronting industry, the speaker emphasized, the CPSU Central Committee plenum highlighted in particular the further development of the fuel-energy complex. This problem concerns the entire national economy, since fuel and energy requirements are growing constantly. This makes it incumbent on us to adopt the most decisive measures primarily for a considerable improvement in the work of the coal industry. Virtually without any increase in capacity and mainly thanks to intensification, coal production in the republic in 1985 is to have increased by 10 million tons compared with 1980. Some R6 billion in capital investments are allocated for this.

Having recently discussed the report of Comrade Minister N.K. Grinko, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo deemed the work of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry Board on leadership of the sector to be unsatisfactory and demanded the more energetic accomplishment of such tasks of paramount importance as a reduction in the time taken to prepare new levels and longwalls, the creation of a dependable breakage face front and the strengthening of discipline in the mines. The ministry must also considerably improve the use of operating capacity, particularly that introduced in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. Particular attention should be paid to an acceleration of the reconstruction and modernization of the mines producing coking coal. It is also important to raise considerably the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes, particularly at the gently dipping and steeply dipping seams.

The ways to tackle these tasks were determined by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on accelerating the retooling of the mines and

increasing the wage rates and salary scales of the sector's workers. Organizing their implementation well is the principal obligation of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the leaders of the associations and mines and corresponding obkoms and gorkoms.

Ensuring the on-schedule introduction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod section of the main gas pipeline, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named as a central construction project of the 5-year plan, is a matter of great state importance.

A combat assignment of the entire republic party organization is the accelerated buildup of the capacity of nuclear power engineering. It is planned to obtain from this the entire increase in power generation and to save 60 million tons of organic fuel in the 5 years. For this it is necessary to considerably improve work on the installation of the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya and Khmelnitskaya AES. In turn, this demands that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification provide for timely supplies of the essential structures, equipment and materials and that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification provide for the training of personnel for the new enterprises.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also cited as pivotal tasks of the national economy the development of new energy sources and the speediest introduction in production of energy-saving equipment and technology. Scientists of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, sectorial scientific research institutes, VUZ's and production collectives are called on to make an impressive contribution to the accomplishment of these tasks.

Paramount significance is attached today to implementation of the strictest practice of economies and a merciless struggle against mismanagement and extravagance in the expenditure of fuel-energy resources. We can no longer be reconciled to the fact that the quotas for economies therein are not being fulfilled in a number of sectors and that large overexpenditure is being permitted at many enterprises, particularly those of the ferrous metallurgy, petrochemical and petroleum-refining and construction materials industries. It is necessary to bring state order to bear in these issues. This is a most important obligation of Comrades N.F. Nikolayev, A.N. Makukhin and P.I. Mostovoy and leaders of other ministries and departments and oblispolkoms. Supervision should also be intensified on the part of the republic commission headed by Comrade A.A. Titarenko and of Central Committee departments and obkoms and gorkoms.

Crucial tasks have to be tackled in the 11th Five-Year Plan to ensure the rhythmic operation of ferrous metallurgy enterprises. It is planned in the 5 years to considerably increase the production of cast iron, steel and merchant bar products in the republic. Much has to be done to improve the quality and broaden the assortment of metal products. It is essential that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Board considerably enhance the level of leadership in the sector, provide for precise interaction in the work of the allied subcontractors, shops and sections and struggle decisively against breaches of production discipline and breakdown and above-plan unit idle time. The ministry and the Dnepropetrovskiy, Donetskiy and Zaporozhskiy obkoms must pay particular attention to improving the work of the mining and coking byproduct industry. The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to render the republic's mining and metallurgical enterprises assistance by providing them with additional modern transportation equipment and replacing operating equipment.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also defined capital construction as a decisive sector of the 5-year plan. The republic has to assimilate almost R96 billion of capital investments. The scheduled increase in the introduction of fixed capital must outstrip the increase in capital investments here. Resources for the modernization and retooling of production are increased and will amount, as a whole, to approximately 29 percent of all capital investments.

In accordance with the main directions, large-scale measures are envisaged for the concentration of capital investments. Their amount per construction project will increase by a factor of 1.5, while the number of construction projects under construction

will decline by one-third. A most important task is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of these fundamental plan goals and on this basis appreciably increase the returns from invested capital and reduce the amount of incomplete construction. It is essential in this respect to implement in practice the concentration of forces and material resources primarily at the most important national economic projects — the construction of nuclear power stations, capacity in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy and agricultural machine building and enterprises connected with the manufacture of mineral fertilizer and consumer goods.

We have accumulated considerable experience in recent years in the organization of capital construction. Mention was made at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, among other things, of good work in the construction of the Ukraine's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. This year the construction workers of the Rovno AES, the Zhdanovskaya-Kapitalnaya No 1 Mine, the Cherkassy Azot Production Association and the Dolina Cotton-Spinning Factory received greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the on-schedule commissioning of capacity.

Nonetheless, the state of affairs in the installation of a number of projects cannot be deemed satisfactory. The largest number of construction sites where a lag has been allowed to develop are in the ministry headed by Comrade A.N. Shchepetilnikov and in Zhitomirskaya, Kiyevskaya, Krymskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts. The CPSU Central Committee plenum criticized the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ukrainian SSR Minstry of Industrial Construction, which last performed 10-13 percent less contract work than in 1975.

We must adopt all measures to appreciably reduce the duration of construction and provide for the on-schedule commissioning of all projects in accordance with the plan.

Great potential for an increase in efficiency is to be found in a reduction in the time taken to assimilate planned capacity. Not everything is as it should be here. Because many sectors are making incomplete use of capacity, the economy is experiencing a considerable shortfall in steel, sulfuric acid, precast ferroconcrete structures and products, cotton yarn and other products.

Units operated at less than full load in the first 6 months of this year at the Gorlovka Stirol Production Association, the Rubezhnoye Krasitel and Odessa Port plants, the Ivano-Frankovsk Precision Organic Synthesis Plant and the Severo-Donetsk Azot Production Association.

It is also necessary to step up supervision of the correctness of the determination of the estimated costs of facilities under construction. This applies particularly to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry, where estimate overruns are allowed to occur at a number of projects.

Order must be brought to bear immediately in the acquisition and use of equipment. Above-norm surpluses thereof in the republic's economy involve millions of rubles. Assets are frozen and machinery and mechanisms are becoming obsolete and worn out, which seriously damages the economy. The leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and certain other departments were sharply criticized in this connection. Instances of a detached attitude toward equipment, for example, are occurring through the fault of the planning authorities of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR ministries of food industry in the construction of the 10th Ternopol Sugar Refinery. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo instructs the republic Party Commission and People's Control Committee to check out this and similar instances and hold the culprits strictly accountable.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy dwelt separately on the construction of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics. Unfortunately, it has to be stated, he said, that the leaders of the contract ministries and certain oblasts

underestimate the significance of this question. The attention of Comrades T.G. Lisovoy and M.I. Pochinok was drawn in this connection to the fact that more than 200,000 square meters of housing were not introduced in Khmelnitskaya Oblast in the last 5-year plan and that the plans are being fulfilled only by 50 percent this year. The situation is no better in Kirovogradskaya, Cherkasskaya, Poltavskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts. It is necessary, finally, that everyone grasp the economic and political importance of housing construction and increase officials' responsibility for the on-schedule and high-quality fulfillment of the plans.

It is also important to adopt an attitude of great responsibility toward the creation of process stock for normal operation in the 12th Five-Year Plan and toward the preservation of objects temporarily put into the reserve.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, a concrete program for the development of construction's production base in the republic was recently confirmed, the implementation of which will enable us to appreciably increase the level of industrialization, labor productivity and construction quality and provide for a reduction in the time taken to install projects and an increase in the returns from capital investments. It is clear that implementation of the outlined measures will demand great persistence and purposefulness on the part of Comrade P.Ye. Yesipenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and ministry and department leaders.

Great attention was paid at the CPSU Central Committee plenum to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress concerning the preferential development of group "B" and an improvement in the supply to the population of goods in mass demand. It is planned in our republic in the 5 years to produce consumer items to the tune of almost R185 billion, that is, R32 billion more than in the last 5-year period -- a substantial increase. But we are obliged to find additional possibilities for increasing the manufacture of consumer goods to satisfy the population's ever increasing demand as fully as possible.

Currently, a number of enterprises that have considerable capacity is not fulfilling the plans for the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth, knitwear, dishware and other household items. There has recently been a deterioration in the work of light industry. The number of lagging enterprises in the sector has risen, equipment idling has increased and newly introduced capacity is being assimilated too slowly.

The leaders of Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, primarily Comrade Minister O.Ya. Kasyanenko, are evaluating the state of affairs uncritically and so far fail to display the necessary initiative and persistence in work. For 6 years, for example, the Kharkov Krasnaya nit Production Association has failed to cope with the plans. There are complaints about the shortage of raw materials. Yet there has been an overexpenditure of 140 tons of yarn here this year alone, and expenditure on the production of products has increased more than 14 percent against the plan. Four directors have been replaced in the association in 5 years, and there has been no chief engineer for more than 2 years. One wonders why the ministry and the Kharkovskiy Gorkom and Obkom are reconciled to this situation.

Having dwelt on the work of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, the speaker observed that local industry enterprises are far from fully satisfying trade's orders for goods in everyday demand. And, to judge by everything, this is not yet causing any undue concern to the ministry board or to Comrade Yu.F. Gayevskiy, who has been entrusted with leadership of this important sector of the economy.

Leadership of the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade N.F. Kulinich, minister) is not being perfected quickly enough. This applies particularly to the sugar, salt and butter fats industry.

Comrade I.D. Stepanenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, is involving himself without sufficiently purpose in the work of the light and food industry, for which he was criticized at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo session.

Questions concerning an improvement in services for the working people, particularly medical, trade, consumer and transport services, require daily attention. It is essential to find resources to further strengthen the material-technical base of the services sphere, decisively raise the standard of work here, reinforce the personnel and make full use of the force of the law in the struggle against all violations and abuses.

An improvement in the work of the sectors producing goods in everyday demand and consumer services is a matter of great economic and political significance for it affects the interests of millions of people. And this should constantly be remembered by the comrades to whom these responsible sectors have been entrusted.

Implementation of the wide-ranging program of the 5-year plan will largely depend on an improvement in the work of all forms of transport, primarily rail transport. The situation here is quite complex. Freight shipments are not catered for fully. In this situation, it is particularly intolerable that in a number of instances unproprietary use is being made of the available transport facilities. Some of the railroad stations are not keeping within the established car-idling norms. Instances of trains being late are not isolated. There is unsatisfactory maintenance of the track and rolling stock in certain sections. The organization of loading-unloading operations at enterprises and construction projects, where above-norm car idling and instances of cars being loaded below performance standards, is in need of considerable improvement.

The proper measures have not yet been adopted to increase the efficiency of the use of motor vehicles by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade F.P. Golovchenko) and certain other ministries and departments. As before, a considerable proportion of the motor vehicles makes empty or underloaded runs. Full use is not being made of the possibilities of the river fleet. Iron ore raw material, coal, bread products, potatoes and other cargo is not being conveyed to the river transport workers quickly enough.

We must rectify this situation at all costs. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has charged Comrades Ya.P. Pogrebnyak and K.I. Masik with increasing supervision of the operation of all forms of transport and demanded that the leaders of ministries, departments, railroads and shipping companies and also the obkoms and oblispolkoms adopt decisive measures to accelerate the shipments and the loading and unloading of the cars, motor vehicles and ships and ensure the timely delivery of fuel, raw material, food, fodder for animal husbandry and other most important freight, particularly in the winter period.

Analyzing questions concerning the fuller use of intensive factors of growth and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress for an increase in the efficiency of the economy and its intensification are being realized consistently in the new 5-year plan. However, many important tasks are still not being tackled quickly enough and sometimes manifestly unsatisfactorily. The output-capital ratio and the equipment shift-work coefficient are declining in certain sectors. A number of ferrous metallurgy enterprises is failing to secure the planned indicators for the use of blast and open-hearth furnaces, and the load at comprehensively mechanized longwalls has declined at a number of coal industry enterprises. Production profitability is declining and production-cost and profit targets are not being met at certain enterprises. The material consumption of many product types remains high.

Certain ministries and departments have not revised intermediate product-raw material expenditure norms for years, although these have long been outdated and fail to

correspond to the current technical standard of production. This obviously suits some people, since conditions are created for a free life. And it is not by chance that instances of extravagance and a variety of losses and unproductive expenditure are allowed to occur at a number of enterprises. There is still much metal in chips and waste in machine building, for example. Losses from shoddy work are also appreciable at enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, particularly with respect to leather footwear, garments and cotton cloth.

There are many instances of remiss management in construction. The leaders of construction organizations often complain about the shortage of materials, while at the same time a considerable quantity is squandered.

In a number of sectors, inadequate use is being made of secondary resources and production waste. Thus, in ferrous metallurgy above-norm losses of blast-furnace and coke-oven gas and thermal energy have been permitted in the current year. There are big losses of secondary energy resources at enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Work is being performed inadequately among the population on the collection of scrap metal, food waste, waste paper and other types of valuable raw material.

These instances are explained primarily by the fact that in a number of areas exactingness toward personnel has diminished and an atmosphere of intolerance of lax management and extravagance has not been created. We can no longer be reconciled to such a situation. Enterprise, association, ministry and department leaders must bear personal responsibility for every, I repeat, every concrete instance of a negligent, careless attitude toward work. The supervisory and administrative authorities should be involving themselves with these matters more effectively. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, party committees and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments are obliged to be more demanding of all workers for the state of affairs in the entrusted areas.

The following is a very important matter. It is essential to perform all work on fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas with regard for the actual situation that is taking shape in the republic with respect to labor resources. As has already been mentioned, the number of able-bodies people will decline in this 5-year plan. At the same time, the need for additional manpower is growing. The problem will be partially solved thanks to the enlistment in labor of pensioners and housewives who wish to work. A reduction in the number of workers in the nonproduction sphere is also planned.

At the same time, there must be a more decisive reduction in the management machinery, primarily thanks to a refinement of its structure. In organizations of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the management machinery has increased even with a decline in the work volume. Certain ministries and departments, on any pretext, create various laboratories, methods offices, departments and other subdivisions that are essentially a direct continuation of managerial services.

These questions are not new. They must be studied in depth and tackled in good time by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and each Council of Ministers deputy chairman individually.

Of course, great importance is attached to an increase in the productivity of and a sharp reduction in manual labor. A considerable number of people, particularly in materials handling operations, is currently employed this way in republic industry. It is also important to reduce the number of warehousemen, packers, layers, dishwashers and storehouse and kitchen cleaners and to mechanize and minimize labor in these and other areas in every possible way.

In the current 5-year plan, the ministries, associations, enterprises and oblasts have been set specific quotas for a reduction in manual labor. These quotas must be regarded as minimal.

It is necessary to increase organizing work for realization of the republic comprehensive labor program and measures for the creation of small means of mechanization. The initiative of the Kiyevskiy Gorkom and Gorispolkom on the creation of a specialized plant for this purpose deserves the utmost encouragement.

A most important task is to improve the organization of production and labor and to further strengthen labor and production discipline. The economy is incurring considerable losses owing to absenteeism, lateness, absence from the job with the administration's permission, idle time and so forth. It is important to not let slip a single such instance and to strive in every collective for the efficient use of every hour and every minute of work time. This is the sacred duty of all leaders, engineering-technical personnel, trade union organizations and people's control groups.

Following the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo thoroughly analyzed the course of fulfillment of the plans to introduce the achievements of science and technology in production and measures to refine the control of scientific-technical progress in the republic. Much is being done in this direction. However, the scale, depth and, what is most important, the fruitfulness of the work being done cannot yet satisfy us. The technical level of production remains low and comprehensive mechanization and automation is being undertaken inadequately in certain sectors. No measures for the technical refinement of production are being implemented at all at certain enterprises. What, one wonders, are their leaders and the corresponding ministers thinking about?

Unfortunately, many sectorial scientific research institutes are exerting no perceptible influence on an increase in production efficiency. And the fruitfulness of work leaves much to be desired in certain academic institutions. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of Socintific-Technical Progress and Comrade S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, should have a considerably bigger role in these questions.

In view of the particular importance of the work to accelerate scientific-technical progress, it would be advisable to conduct in the first quarter of next year a republic review of the introduction of scientific achievements in production and in March or April to examine the course of implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on these questions at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv.

Accomplishment of the tasks of the 5-year plan will depend to a great extent on the coordination of the work of all components of the national economy and the consistent implementation of the measures to refine the operational mechanism outlined by the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees. Life demands a further refinement of planning, material-technical supply, the practice of stimulation and the entire system of management of the economy. The CPSU Central Committee supported Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that an upcoming CPSU Central Committee plenum be devoted to these issues. We must all make preparations for this plenum right now, think about and submit concrete proposals and, what is most important, operate in a businesslike manner. It is fitting to point out in connection with what has been said that the CPSU Central Committee emphatically opposed the practice of year-end plan adjustment that has taken shape.

III. The Close Unity of Operational, Organizational and Political-Educational Activity -- Guarantee of the Successful Accomplishment of the 5-Year Plan Tasks

Following discussion at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, the 5-year plan and also the plan and budget for 1982 will be submitted for ratification by a Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet session. The plan's specific targets should be conveyed promptly to sectors of the economy, oblasts, enterprises, associations and farms. All party committees, soviets of people's deputies and ministry and departments and also the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions and the Komsomol Central Committee must supplement their plans of measures to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses with practical steps to accomplish the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

This is an important stage. But the main thing in our work is the organization of matters and people's mobilization for fulfillment of the plan. "We have," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "everything for successful work: highly developed production forces, the sociopolitical and moral unity of the Soviet people and a clear-cut strategy of progress embodied in the decisions of the congress. It is now a question of the entire party raising yet higher the level of organizing work in the sphere of economic building."

Currently, when it is necessary to double and triple efforts to accomplish the impending tasks, key significance is, without exaggeration, attached to the attitude of each and every one toward the job. It has to be said, the speaker observed, that our people are adopting an attitude of understanding toward the difficulties brought about by the elements and other factors beyond our control. But they are unwilling to be reconciled to instances of lack of dispatch and the irresponsibility of certain workers and incompetent managerial decisions, irrespective of who adopts them -- the foreman or director of the plant, main administration chief or minister.

Unfortunately, the facts show that ministers and leaders of state committees and other republic organizations are not yet doing everything to create in the collectives under their jurisdiction an atmosphere of high organization and efficiency and do not always react sharply to instances of an irresponsible attitude toward the fulfillment of state plans. We have already dealt with certain of these today. Serious shortcomings are also being allowed to occur in the work of the ministries headed by Comrades A.N. Makukhin, M.V. Khorunzhiy, N.A. Korzh and V.G. Starunskiy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded that the union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms and gorkoms and raykoms considerably strengthen their influence on economic life. It is primarily a question of a well-considered personnel policy, a strengthening of party control and persistence and purposefulness in the observance of all-state interests. It is essential to wage an uncompromising struggle everywhere against violations of party and state discipline and against inflated reports, window-dressing and all encroachments on public property.

People who have been entrusted with heading this sector or the other should be held particularly responsible. And it is understandable that it is necessary to penalize leaders who display no concern for the preservation of public property, are reconciled to sloppiness and self-seeking and, even more, those who themselves perpetrate violations with the full weight of party rules and Soviet laws.

Such is our unshakable position. It is fully shared, I believe, by all Central Committee members.

Considering the increased scale and complexity of the tasks of economic and social development with which society confronts us and the fact that the economy at the current stage is the key issue in the political and ideological struggle against the class enemy, it is important to implement additional measures to improve ideological-educational and party-organizational work. People's high political awareness and labor activeness and an ability to work with full efficiency are now needed more than ever in all areas of economic and cultural building.

It is a question of ensuring that each primary party organization and each party committee perform its responsible duties scrupulously and in practice and struggle resolutely against shortcomings. Every communist in his field must give all his strength, experience and knowledge to improve matters and increase labor efficiency and set a worthy example of labor selflessness.

After all, what often happens is that from year to year, throughout an entire 5-year plan, and sometimes two, farms and even rayons like, for example, Aleksandriyskiy of Kirovogradskaya Oblast, Chechelnitskiy of Vinnitskaya, Bliznyukovskiy of Kharkovskaya, Kazankovskiy of Nikolayevskaya and Bakhmachskiy of Chernigovskaya fail

to cope with the plans in the majority of indicators and are at a standstill. And their leaders can get away with anything here. Surely it can be understood that this harms economic progress and personnel training. Such an approach has nothing in common with our party's policy. The most dangerous thing here is the fact that the idea is being fostered among some personnel that it is possible to work any old way and essentially to flub things and remain in one's position. We must emphatically put an end to such a, to put it mildly, liberal policy in personnel work.

The following facts also require serious reflection. On Ukrayina Kolkhoz of Kiyevskaya Oblast's Vasilkovskiy Rayon, milk production doubled in the last 5-year plan. Approximately 3,000 quintals of milk and almost 170 quintals of meat are produced here per 100 hectares of agricultural land on the basis of on-farm feed. The yield of cereals and fodder crops and sugar beet has increased. And in this same rayon, on the Kalinovskiy Sovkhoz, which, incidentally, is located 3 kilometers from the gorkom, cereals harvests declined to 10 quintals per hectare and cow productivity to 1,400 kilos.

The situation on a number of the oblast's other farms, which even recently were progressive farms (the Buchanskiy, Tarasovskiy, Dymerskiy and Zherdovskiy sovkhozes and others), has deteriorated also. And this has occurred before the eyes of the Ministry of Sovkhozes (these farms are now under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry), the corresponding raykoms and gorkoms and Kiyevskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom.

Of course, pulling up a straggling farm or getting a plant over a bad stretch is no easy matter. But being indifferent to how the situation in the collectives is deteriorating is simply impermissible.

A most important immediate task is to do away with the lagging of individual rayons and enterprises, considerably improve work with personnel and strive to ensure that literally all sectors are headed by politicall mature people who are well trained and enterprising -- in our socialist understanding of this word -- and capable of commissioning all the potential that is contained in the experience and skill and enthusiasm and economic aptitude of the masses.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy paid great attention to questions of ideological support for the tasks of the 5-year plan, noting that the main thing here is the development in every possible way of the labor activeness of the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people, the sound organization of socialist competition and purposeful propaganda of progressive labor methods and experience in organizing and political work. It is necessary to subordinate to this the system of mass economic education, lectures and scientific-technical propaganda, political agitation and the activity of the mass information media.

There is no doubt that in response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, the labor collectives will demonstrate valuable patriotic initiatives and adopt good socialist pledges. It is important that a leading place in them be occupied by questions of economies, thrift and labor productivity, that is, questions of efficiency and quality.

In agitation-propaganda work it is necessary to show convincingly our achievements and the fundamental advantages of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life and to reveal the paths to the achievement of the set goals and mobilize the masses for their achievement.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes in his memoirs that our principal weapon in ideological work is the truth. "And, we believe, it is essential to speak honestly about both the successes and the shortcomings. People will always understand open discussion."

It is necessary to strive to ensure that everyone -- leader and ordinary worker -- correctly and critically evaluate his work and its results and the actual situation, draw the necessary practical and political conclusions and spot in good time weaknesses and shortcomings and mistakes and miscalculations capable of triggering negative consequences. Lenin's well-known words "Whoever is afraid of the difficulties of building communism, whoever allows himself to be intimidated by them and whoever succumbs to despair or pusillanimous bewilderment, is no socialist" should serve as a reference point for us here.

It is important to continue to display daily concern for the strengthening of the leading role of the party, to be strictly guided by Lenin's standards of party life, strengthen the ties to the masses and educate the working people in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

In the developing situation, in which the class enemy is stepping up psychological warfare against us and attempting to "erode" the class consciousness of the working people and poison it with the toxin of nationalism and a lack of faith in communist ideals, it is necessary to expose hostile ideological sabotage cogently and in good time, have a profound knowledge of public opinion and people's mood and notify them systematically about pertinent issues. It is important to continue to enhance political vigilance and resolutely rebuff all unhealthy manifestations. It is necessary to increase propaganda about the foreign policy activity of our party and state and the major new initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the international arena.

An important task of ours is extensive explanation of the significance and results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG.

The fulfillment on time and with high quality of the plans for supplies for export should also, of course, be at the center of our attention.

Little more than a month remains before the end of the first year of the 5-year plan. All our efforts must be geared to ensuring that the maximum possible is done, that there is a fitting conclusion to this year and that the conditions are created for successfully fulfilling the plans for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole in each sector, at each enterprise and on each farm.

The situation demands that every communist and every worker be profoundly aware that the plan is law and that its fulfillment is obligatory for all. Everything must be subordinated to the single goal -- accomplishing the big and crucial tasks set for us by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum at all costs. This is our party and our patriotic duty.

Permit me to express confidence that the members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will make the directives of the CPSU Central Committee plenum the basis of all practical work and that the communists and working people of the republic will do everything to realize the plans outlined by the party and to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In his closing remarks at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, plenum, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

It may be concluded with complete justification from the discussion that has taken place that the Central Committee members and all participants in the plenum unanimously and wholly and fully approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The comrades who spoke added to the report considerably and submitted a number of businesslike proposals. This is good.

What organizational work has to be done in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum? Primarily discussion of the tasks ensuing from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directives and also the draft plans for the economic and social development of the oblasts at obkom plenums in the first half of December so that it is possible before the end of the month to perform the corresponding work in the cities and rayons. Throughout December it is necessary to discuss the tasks for fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum in the primary party organizations.

It is important that we begin the new year with a concrete action program to accomplish the tasks set by our party's Central Committee. With regard for the experience accumulated in past years, it is necessary to perform a great deal of work on the organization of socialist competition in the second year of the 5-year plan. The requirement formulated by L.I. Brezhnev in his plenum speech -- to work better, display greater initiative, increase organization, efficiency and discipline in all areas and think not only of the current plan but also of the 5-year plan as a whole -- should be made the cornerstone of our entire daily practical activity.

At the plenum today, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, there has been justified and businesslike criticism of the leaders of a number of oblasts, ministries and departments. This should prompt all of us to reflect on the results of work, evaluate them critically and draw the appropriate conclusions. Matters are not helped by self-admiration for what has been achieved, dramatization of the state of affairs or, even less, manifestations of pessimism. And there is no warmup time, moreover.

Trade union and Komsomol congresses and local soviet elections will be held in 1982.

In December we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR. In this 5-year plan we will also commemorate glorious pages in the history of the Great Patriotic War -- the 40th anniversary of the battles south of Moscow and on the Volga, in the Kursk Bulge and on the Small Land, liberation of the territory of the Ukraine and other fraternal republics from the fascist aggressors and, in 1985, the anniversary of our great victory.

It is essential to make the most active use of the preparations for and realization of these measures for the further upsurge of the political and labor activity of the masses, an increase in patriotic and international education and further strengthening of the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples.

There is no doubt that all Central Committee members and candidate members and Auditing Commission members will do everything necessary to successfully accomplish the tasks confronting the republic.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN ACADEMY MEETING

PM170959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Tbilisi, TASS -- Georgian scientists see it as their chief task to make efficient use of the republic's scientific potential, to improve the quality of fundamental and applied research and to strengthen science's link with production. The main directions of their work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum were discussed at a general meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences held in Tbilisi.

The meeting elected the new composition of the presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Ye.K. Kharadze, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, again became president. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.